

VOL. XXX

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

First Import Order of

## Black Dress Goods

RECEIVED AT

## HIGHS

And will be shown Monday at prices that will sell them. When his lot is gone you will have to pay the tariff price.

## SCHOOL DRESSES.

One lot Fancy Check Cheviot; all wool, as a Dress Goods starter, at 29c.

One lot all-wool Serge, 45 inches wide, at 33c.

One lot all-wool Suiting, 45 inches wide, at 40c.

One lot Ladies' Cloth, all leading shades and all wool, 54 inches wide, 39c.

One lot Black Brocade Gros Grain, always sold at \$1.39; for a starter for Monday at 98c.

One lot Black Brocade Gros Grain, worth 98c, at 75c for Monday.

One lot Colored Brocade Striped and Figured Taffeta, the \$1 and \$1.25 quality, on bargain counter Monday at 69c.

All the new weaves, such as Lizard Cloth, Vicuna Cloth, Les-cointe, Cheviots, Wool Graines, Poplin Reps, and many others will be found in the new Black Goods stock.

Marvelous offerings of Ladies' Muslin Underwear for Monday. New styles and exquisite designs in this lot.

Ask to see the Nine Cent Embroideries in the Art Department. You will find many good things.

Linen Pillow Cases, handsome patterns, at 49c.

Linen Center Pieces, beautiful designs, 19c and 25c.

Japanese Draperies to go at 12 1/2c.

We will sell Monday a regular \$1.25 Ladies' Kid Glove for 89c, all shades, all colors.

Great values in Men's and Women's Shoes for Monday. Special lines to be closed.

## MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

One lot Unlaundered Shirts made to sell at \$1.25. The factory made them open in front instead of the back. They will be closed out for account of factory at 73c. No better Shirt can be found in the city.

One lot Gents' and Ladies' Silk Ties, bows and Club Ties, new patterns, fresh goods, to be closed at 5c each.

One lot Men's Undershirts and Drawers, were sold at 50c and 60c, to close lot, 25c.

## HOSIERY VALUE.

YOU CAN'T MATCH THEM ANYWHERE.

One lot Ladies' 50c quality Sea Island Cotton Hose, white feet or white soles; they fit better and wear better than all black, 25c a pair for 19c.

One lot Men's best quality black Half Hose, with white feet or white soles, 25c a pair, 6 pairs for \$1.35.

One lot Misses' French Lisle Hose, best black, double knees, heels and toes, worth, small sizes, 39c; large sizes, 50c; special for one day 25c, 6 pairs for \$1.35.

## BASEMENT BARGAINS.

JELLY TUMBLERS, with tin tops, at 25c set.

MASON FRUIT JARS. Two carloads have been sold. This lot of 20 gross cost more, but we offer them at close prices. Pints 50c dozen, quarts 65c dozen, half gallon 90c dozen. Extra rubbers at 5c dozen.

GLASS PITCHERS. Large half gallon Water Pitchers, one only to a customer, worth 25c, at 10c each.

Choice of 500 pieces Table Glassware, worth up to 25c, at 10c each.

LEMONADE SETS. Large Pitcher, 6 Tumblers to match and nice Tray, worth \$1.40, Monday at 98c each.

KNIVES AND FORKS. Steel blade Knives and Forks, the kind that we have sold at \$2.25 set, reduced to 10c each.

## SECOND FLOOR OFFERINGS.

One job in domestic Flannel, worth 8 1/2c, at 4 1/2c.

One job Outing Flannel, true value 7 1/2c, at 4 1/2c.

One job French Satens, all colors, 20c, at 12 1/2c.

## SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

We save you big money on all kinds of School Supplies.

The best Boys' and Girls' School Shoes in the city at less price than you pay for inferior ones.

Wool Dress Goods bought specially for school children.

A great Umbrella sale to be inaugurated Monday. \$1.39 Umbrellas to go at 98c.

\$1.25 Umbrellas to go at 75c.

One lot mill ends of Table Linens, in lengths of 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 yards, to be sold at a great sacrifice.

Balance of damaged Towels to be closed Monday.

The best \$1 Bed Spread in the world.

One job mill ends White Checks, Orientals, Nainsook, etc., to go at 5c, worth up to 15c.

Second Floor.

## WASH GOODS.

At 3 1/2c—One lot Figured Batiste, originally sold at 10c yard.

At 5c—One lot Fine Dimities, about 1,500 yards; real value 12 1/2c yard.

At 10c—One job Fine Printed Organdies, truly worth 10c yard.

At 12 1/2c—One job Yard Wide Percals, in dark colors, and worth 12 1/2c yard.

At 4 1/2c—3,000 yards Outing Flannel, in remnants, on the piece they are worth 7 1/2c yard.

At 12 1/2c—One lot French Percal, in dark colors; the prettiest line we have ever had.

Second Floor.

## DOMESTIC AND SHEETING.

AT 5c—3,000 yards 4-4 Bleached Domestic, soft finish, worth 7c yard.

AT 10c—2,500 yards best quality Lonsdale Cambric, sold by others at 12 1/2c yard.

AT 14c—1,900 yards 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, worth 10c yard.

AT 8 1/2c—1,250 yards Bleached Pillow Casing, extra heavy and worth 10c yard.

## CARPET DEPARTMENT.

We have a fine assortment of high-class Japanese Art Rugs that we wish to close at once at prices that will attract.

6x9 ..... \$4.50

7-0x10-6 ..... 7.00

Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, 60 inches wide, in a variety of elegant styles, for this week only at \$1.50 pair.

All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, made, lined and laid for 49c. This is for purchases before the rise in the Eastern market.

Matting left over from stock of Spring to go at \$3.98 per roll.

Mosquito Nets of all kinds; hung free.



## THE GLOBE

89 Whitehall St., 74-76 S. Broad St., ATLANTA.

This store is a "Klondike" for the shopper. There is scarcely a corner in its length and breadth where one can fail to find golden values awaiting for discovery. Here are three sample nuggets for you:

- 169 Men's fine Cheviot Suits, properly tailored, plaids and new designs, \$8.50 and \$10 values, Nugget No. 1..... \$5.00
- 170 Men's fine All-Wool Cheviot and Worsted Suits, neatly finished, all correct styles, \$11 and \$12 values, Nugget No. 2..... \$6.90
- 171 Men's fine All-wool Suits, the acme of perfect tailoring, culled from our choicest patterns, \$12.50 to \$14.00 values, Nugget No. 3..... \$7.50

## SHOES

## A SPECIAL DRIVE IN BOYS' AND MISSES' SCHOOL SHOES.

- Boys' genuine Calf Bal, coin toe, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, a value for \$2.00; drive price..... \$1.50
- Boys' Satin Calf Bal, plain or cap toe, regular sizes, retailed for \$1.50; drive price..... \$1.25
- Boys' Solid Leather Buff Shoes, sizes regular, in three styles of toes, sold everywhere for \$1.25; drive price..... \$1.00
- Youths' Calf Bals, any shape toe, sizes 11 to 2, a stylish fitter, retail price \$1.75; drive price..... \$1.25
- Youths' Satin Bal, heel or spring heel, sizes regular, all solid leather, "Our Ironclad," real value \$1.25; drive price..... \$1.00
- Children's School Shoes, patent leather tips, sizes regular, solid leather, worth \$1.00; drive price 75c
- Misses' Hand Welt Button Boots, sizes 11 to 2, a sample lot, real value \$2.50; drive price..... \$1.50
- Misses' A. S. T. Tip, sizes 13 to 2, an ideal Shoe for a school girl, manufacturer's cost \$1.50; drive price..... \$1.25
- Misses' Dongola Kid Boot, solid throughout, sizes regular, good value \$1.25; drive price..... \$1.00
- Misses' Dongola Kid Boot, "The Globe Leader," sizes 12 to 2, actual value \$1.00; drive price..... 75c
- Children's Button Boot, stylish shapes, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, both for dress and school, sold elsewhere at \$1.25; drive price..... \$1.00

## GET POSTED ON CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Tell your boy to see the wonderful offerings in Suits for School at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Knee Pants, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

—WRITE FOR—

SAMPLES

—AND—

CATALOGUE.

## THE GLOBE

89 Whitehall St., 74-76 S. Broad St., ATLANTA.

—WRITE FOR—

SAMPLES

—AND—

CATALOGUE.

## Bicycle

Offered the People of Atlanta as the

## '96 MODEL CRESCENT

Our \$75 Wheel, Fully Guaranteed, for \$35 Cash.

Call at 38 Peachtree Street and see it. For ladies and gents.

Our 97 prices remain the same. Honest prices need no change. F. G. BYRD, Manager.

## RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
101	Atlanta	102	Atlanta
103	Atlanta	104	Atlanta
105	Atlanta	106	Atlanta
107	Atlanta	108	Atlanta
109	Atlanta	110	Atlanta
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139	Atlanta	140	Atlanta
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143	Atlanta	144	Atlanta
145	Atlanta	146	Atlanta
147	Atlanta	148	Atlanta
149	Atlanta	150	Atlanta

## Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
101	Atlanta	102	Atlanta
103	Atlanta	104	Atlanta
105	Atlanta	106	Atlanta
107	Atlanta	108	Atlanta
109	Atlanta	110	Atlanta
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139	Atlanta	140	Atlanta
141	Atlanta	142	Atlanta
143	Atlanta	144	Atlanta
145	Atlanta	146	Atlanta
147	Atlanta	148	Atlanta
149	Atlanta	150	Atlanta

## Georgia Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
101	Atlanta	102	Atlanta
103	Atlanta	104	Atlanta
105	Atlanta	106	Atlanta
107	Atlanta	108	Atlanta
109	Atlanta	110	Atlanta
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147	Atlanta	148	Atlanta
149	Atlanta	150	Atlanta

## Seaboard Air-Line.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
101	Atlanta	102	Atlanta
103	Atlanta	104	Atlanta
105	Atlanta	106	Atlanta
107	Atlanta	108	Atlanta
109	Atlanta	110	Atlanta
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## \$4,400 CASH

Will buy an ideal farm of 275 acres within twenty minutes' ride of Atlanta. It is very near Stone Mountain depot, De Kalb's new county seat. Has 8-room residence, tenant houses, barns, etc., on a fine elevation in a beautiful grove of native oaks overlooking passing trains on the Georgia railroad, while the celebrated Stone Mountain towers sublimely in the near background. One of the most captivating landscapes in the south. Fertile soil; hermodia grass pastures; watered by springs and brooks. Adapted to stock raising, dairying, trucking, fruit growing. Call on or address

## ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

20 Pryor St., Kimball House.

## FALL AND WINTER, 1897!

All my novelties in Fall and Winter Woollens are now in. For preferred styles come in early, and I will take pleasure in laying aside anything to be made up within sixty days. o o o

## A. SATZKY, Merchant Tailor,

11 East Alabama Street, aug 22 1897

## ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Original Designs and Engravings Executed Promptly and Satisfactorily by

## Gate City Engraving Co.

Second Floor—Constitution Building.

## THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM THE

## Standard Printing Ink Co.,

No. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI, O

Established in 1857.

## Bass Dry Goods Co

## GRAND CLEARING SALE!

ON MONDAY MORNING At 8 o'clock we will place on sale

## The Grandest Feast of Bargains

It has ever been our pleasure to offer the trading public

The arrival of our new Fall and Winter Goods is crowding us so for room that we must get rid of all summer stuffs at any cost. We have also received by express some grand bargains in New Silk and Wool Dress Goods, bought at a sacrifice, and will go on sale Monday at Special Cut Prices. READ EVERY ITEM CAREFULLY.

Special Cut. 9 to 10 A. M. Only 25c Worth \$1.00

Ladies' Shirt Waists Men's Linen Collars Ladies' 10c Black Hose Men's Seamless Socks Velvet Skirt Binding Child's Windsor Ties 50c Straw Sailors. 5 CENTS EACH

500 pieces Colored Silk and Satin Ribbons, worth from 10c to 35c yard, to go at, per yard. 3c

Writing Pads, only 3c

Ivory Paper & Envelopes 5c

Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, only 3c

Special 8 to 9 A. M. 4-4 BLEACHED FRUIT OF LOOM Only 5c PER YARD

SPECIAL! REMNANTS of all Wash Dress Goods in our store, in lengths of 1 to 8 yards, and worth from 10c to 25c per yard, to close out on MONDAY ONLY, per yard, 1c

SPECIAL BARGAIN--Men's Laundered Negligee Shirts, Collars and Cuffs at 15c

Check Nainsook, only 37c

Best Standard Calicoes 38c

Good Apron Gingham 38c

38-in. Curtain Scrim 38c

40-in. White Lawns 38c

Toilet Soap 1c

Spool Silk 1c

Child's Handkerchiefs 1c

Pins and Needles 1c

25c Quality China Silk 9c

25 pieces New Style Silks, in Illuminated Granite and Faillie Francaise, actually 25 inches wide, and worth 90c per yard, Monday only 49c

Limit, 15 Yards to a Customer.

SPECIAL--Your choice of any Wash Dress Goods in our Store on MONDAY at the ridiculously low price of 4 1/2c YARD.

REMEMBER, this includes everything, even the finest and prettiest French Organdies!

## To Our Wholesale Friends!

We quote for immediate shipment:

1,000 pcs. Oil Cloth, 1st quality, guaranteed 12 yards, at \$1.30

50 cases Staple Red Figured Prints, at 25c

1,000 dozen Men's Black Half Hose, at, dozen 25c

A thousand other items in our immense five-story building at prices that will astonish our competitors and save you dollars and cents.

Call and See Us Before You Buy

## BASS DRY GOODS CO



## SENATOR DANIEL ON THE OUTLOOK

"Virginia's Message," He Says, "Is One of Good Cheer."

HIS STATE IS UNSWERVING

"This Fall Will Bring Forth an Old-Time Majority," He Declares.

MAJOR OTEY SPEAKS OF THE CONSTITUTION

"The Constitution," He Asserts, "Has Done Excellent Service for Democracy in Virginia."

Lynchburg, Va., August 20.—(Special.)—There has been much politics in Virginia during the past ten days and it has been both interesting and important to the people of the other southern states from the fact that the conditions here in the Old Dominion are identical with conditions throughout the south.

First came the Roanoke convention, the story of which has been told by The Constitution. In the telling the conditions within the Democratic ranks were even and the meaning of the nomination of Major Otey over Colonel Elyson was explained at some length.

Briefly stated, the action of the convention at Roanoke meant that the Democrats of Virginia are as enthusiastic in the cause of silver as they ever were—more enthusiastic, if that is possible; they insisted that none but an original and straight silver man should be nominated for the important office of governor, and they nominated such a man; and the convention showed that the party, thoroughly united in support of the principles of the Chicago platform, goes into the campaign confident of a splendid victory in the election of this fall.

Post Convention Action. Since that convention was held the republican state committee has held a meeting here at Lynchburg, and after firing Chairman Lamb, has decided that the party should put its state ticket in the field; and since then, too, there have been conferences of populists which have brought developments of importance to the campaign.

So far as the inconsiderate decapitation of the republican state chairman is concerned, that means nothing beyond the action of the patronage bosses in getting rid of a man whom they charge with lack of fealty toward the McKinley administration. That was the excuse to get rid of him. The decision that there should be no republican state ticket means, however, that the democratic ticket named at Roanoke will have very little opposition. The populists' conferences show that the middle-of-the-roads will put out a ticket. That ticket will receive the support of a few populists and more republicans, but it will in no sense be a menace to democratic success.

The republican leaders have decided against putting out a ticket. The good reason for this is that Virginia would under any circumstances give an overwhelming democratic majority, and to have a republican ticket in the field would mean simply to add to the already great burden of successive defeats which the administration has to bear.

The action of the populists in determining upon a state ticket is nothing more than the act of politicians who see their followers slipping away from them and who are making desperate efforts to retain some following.

Everything Favorable to Democracy. Everything is playing into the hands of the Democrats. Harmony prevails in democratic ranks, the gold standard men who were left off to become a side issue of McKinley have been back into the party, realizing the mistake they made in deserting the democratic party, which is the one hope of the people of the south; and on the other hand, it is most significant that the great majority of the men who have acted with the populists are now back in democratic ranks and back into the party. Here at Lynchburg live two of the foremost leaders of the democratic party and by them I have been given a picture of the conditions in this state which show the certainty of a great victory for the party of the people. The ideal of Virginia Democrats is "Lame Lion of Lynchburg," Senator Daniel, and Daniel, whose every voice is always raised in behalf of the rights of the people, Virginia's admiration for Senator Daniel is more than ad-

miration—it is adulation, and certainly if a public career of absolute integrity, of unflinching courage in the defense of the right, and marvelous eloquence in the advocacy of the people's cause means anything, the admiration and the adulation are not misplaced.

Virginia's Message. "Virginia's message to the people of the south," said Senator Daniel, in speaking of the democratic outlook, "is a message of good cheer. The Democrats of Virginia are unwavering in their devotion to the cause of bimetalism and of the great democratic principles of the Chicago platform. The party has made a magnificent nomination and there has been no time when all true Democrats were more thoroughly united in support of the party and the ticket. You may say that the Old Dominion will remain at the head of the democratic procession and that the Democrats of the south can count on an old-time majority this fall."

Major Otey's Keen Analysis. There is no man in the state who possesses to a higher degree the confidence and esteem of the people of Virginia than Major Peter J. Otey, congressman from the

place the reins of power into the hands of the negro party. The great majority of those who for one reason or another deserted the democratic party last year have come back; many of these having weighed the question carefully from all sides, have become convinced that the only possible way to secure the international bimetalism they believe in is through independent action of this country as advocated by the democratic platform. If they have any doubts they are at least convinced that the democratic method of bringing relief to the people is certainly more nearly correct than the republican method, which can only result in fastening on the country all the evils of the gold standard, which republicans, as well as democrats, have heretofore so bitterly condemned. There are some who have not changed their views on these points, but who see what republican rule means to the south—negroes as collectors, negroes in postoffices and all that—and who are willing to put their individual views and individual preferences in the background, coming back into the party in full fellowship and submitting to the will of the great majority.

"When the vote is taken this fall very few will be found outside the party ranks."

"Yes, democracy is all right in Virginia. The party is as enthusiastic in its advocacy of the cause of bimetalism as it was last fall—more enthusiastic, if that be possible; and it is a good many thousands votes stronger than last fall when it was assailed by enemies from within as well as by those from without."

The Populists Are Back. On one point I have been able to satisfy myself through talks with the men themselves at Roanoke and elsewhere in the south. That is as to the attitude of the populists.

They will support Tyler and the democratic ticket. Many of them thought the Democrats at Roanoke should have taken Captain Cooke as the nominee of the democratic party, but they know that the failure to do so was due more to the manner in which the matter was presented to the convention, and that there was no disposition to keep the men who have been populists out of full fellowship in the party.

"They have given us the right kind of a candidate in Tyler, and they have given him the right kind of a platform," said one of the men who went to Roanoke to secure Cooke's nomination if possible, and while we would like to have seen more distinct recognition, we realize that it could not be given. We are willing to go back, take our places in the ranks and work for democratic success just so long as the party is true to its principles. We are convinced that it has repudiated Clevelandism and all it represented, and we are back now to silver. No matter what the so-called middle-of-the-road element may be induced to do, the great bulk of the men who have been regarded as populists will vote for Tyler."

And so it is that all elements are pulling together for democratic success. If indications count for anything, there is every reason for one who studies the Virginia situation to endorse Major Otey's prophecy. "Virginia will roll up a fifty-thousand majority for Tyler and democracy. O.H.L."

THE PORTLAND GOLD MINE.

One of the most famous Gold Deposits of the Country. From The New York Evening Telegram.

On Battle Mountain, just above "the Independence," was the second largest prize won by the exploration of the Portland Creek. This great gold mine is located in the Portland. Early residents told the story of its beginnings as follows: "Jimmy Doyle had a claim on a part of the mountain that might have been big enough for a garden and then again it might not, but it was altogether about a sixth of an acre, but it was a claim on a part of the mountain."

Swanson on Silver's Strength. One of the most brilliant leaders that Virginia democracy has ever had is Congressman Claude A. Swanson, who for three terms has represented the "bloody fifth," or Danville, district in congress. He is a power in the state. A recent evidence of his strength was shown in the nomination of Jack Montague for attorney general. Montague was his candidate and he had opposed to him almost all the leading politicians of the state, yet he won. A few days ago he talked over Virginia conditions with me.

"The nomination of Major Tyler means just one thing—rather it means that one who has been a republican for years is turning beyond all others," was Congressman Swanson's analysis of the situation. "That is that the Democrats of Virginia prefer at this time to place in the governor's chair a man whose devotion to the silver cause has never been questioned. Major Tyler is just that sort of a Democrat. You noticed how the convention almost lifted the roof off when Carter Glass declared that the man he named to the convention would not only go into office a Democrat, but would stay a Democrat. There was a world of meaning in that declaration to Virginians."

"Understand me," continued the brilliant young representative of the "bloody fifth," "I don't mean to reflect upon Colonel Elyson. He is a Democrat who believes in the rule of the majority and would never prove a deserter, but

the white people of the state will be found thoroughly united and with such an excellent candidate and a platform which endorses and reaffirms the Chicago declaration of democratic principles, we will win a magnificent victory. Watch my prediction of a 50,000 majority."

Gold Men Have Come Back. "The Democrats who were on the gold side have come back in the party?"

"Yes, and they are back in the party to stay. I am not now speaking of the thousands of good Democrats who differed from us in the preliminary contest which culminated in the selection of a silver delegation to Chicago and who, believing in the great democratic principle, majority rule, acted with us in the last campaign; they always have been Democrats. Those whose return I am commenting upon are the men who were led to leave the organization and vote for either Palmer or McKinley. With a few conspicuous exceptions, these men have returned to the democratic fold and will vote and work for the election of Tyler and of legislative nominees who will send Daniel back to the senate."

"Events since the election have opened the eyes of these people to the real conditions in the country and in the south," continued Major Otey. "The confidence which was to have followed immediately upon the heels of the McKinley victory, and which ought to have come according to the promises of the republicans and their allies, had as a substitute a period of acute financial troubles. It was the prediction of just such a period following the democratic victory which kept many people from voting for Bryan. Whatever the people cases of prosperity may come to favor our interests which are given additional license for extortion by the new republican tariff law, the people realize that no permanent prosperity can come to them through legislation which places heavier burdens upon their already overburdened shoulders."

McKinley Making Democrats. "Then the action of the McKinley administration has emphasized, more strongly than words could, the fact that the republican party is the negro party in the south. The people realize that, and the white people of Virginia will never again

place the reins of power into the hands of the negro party. The great majority of those who for one reason or another deserted the democratic party last year have come back; many of these having weighed the question carefully from all sides, have become convinced that the only possible way to secure the international bimetalism they believe in is through independent action of this country as advocated by the democratic platform. If they have any doubts they are at least convinced that the democratic method of bringing relief to the people is certainly more nearly correct than the republican method, which can only result in fastening on the country all the evils of the gold standard, which republicans, as well as democrats, have heretofore so bitterly condemned. There are some who have not changed their views on these points, but who see what republican rule means to the south—negroes as collectors, negroes in postoffices and all that—and who are willing to put their individual views and individual preferences in the background, coming back into the party in full fellowship and submitting to the will of the great majority.

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THE LAME LION OF LYNCHBURG. Senator Daniel, the Idol of Virginians, Tells of Conditions in That State. Other Democratic Leaders Join Him in Talking of Democratic Victory.

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All Elements in Harmony.

"What of the outlook?"

"Magnificent. Couldn't be better. We will win by a big majority. I'm not making predictions as to figures, but it will be an old-time democratic majority. Not only have the great majority of those who have left the party come back to us, but the great majority of those who have heretofore been populists will support our ticket. Some may not—some leaders may insist on putting out an opposition ticket, but the majority of the men who have acted with the populists are men of character who were driven out of the democratic party by the better that Clevelandism was democracy, and now that these men are given an original silver man to vote for and a platform thoroughly in accord with his views and theirs on this all-important question, they will once more take their old places in democratic ranks and will again become members of the old party in all the terms implied. The goldbugs who are still affiliated with the republicans do not want the party stronger and better off without them."

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And Around the Fireside.

most isolated town in America is  
Minn. Even its major is a  
hera. As most of these Islanders are  
hera, they joined together a few  
ago and organized an independent  
ed. Until recently they have been  
ity hampered by the lack of a litera-  
This lack has been felt with much  
in their Sunday schools where  
had nothing to read or study printed  
language that either old or young  
understand. To meet the wants a  
of young Islanders has recently  
ed the publication of a Study school  
containing the 1840s. These Ice-  
live for the most part, in Minn-  
North Island and Manitob. Two  
ago the Manitobans suggested the

[illegible]

Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. P. C. Godege, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 p. m. Baptist church, Le. street, S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and Sunday school at 10 a. m. Professor J. Little, Union meets at 11 a. m. Mr. Joe Little, president. Praying at 7:30 p. m. Baptist church, Rev. N. K. Kelley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Methodist church, Rev. J. H. Bennett Street Baptist church, Rev. J. H. Bennett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Baptist church, corner Bellwood and Jackson street, Rev. J. W. Bennett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. R. V. Bennett, superintendent. Baptist church, corner Richmond and Broadway, Rev. William Bennett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 p. m. Methodist church, Rev. J. H. Bennett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. R. V. Bennett, superintendent. Baptist church, corner Hemphill and Emmet street, Rev. J. H. Bennett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Atlantic Primitive Baptist church,

**Central Mission.**  
Central Union Mission, 45½ South Broad  
West. Undenominational services at 8

Shiloh A. M. E. church, near the corner of Thurmond and Haynes streets, Rev. F. G. Simmons, pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m., J. T. Wilkinson, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Official board 7:30 p. m. Monday. Class meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Literary Society Thursday 7:30 p. m.

T. HUNTER, Principal. Whitehall street, sole agents for Atlanta.  
Ga. June 3 4: thur sat sun tue

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BY STANLEY J. WEYMAN



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# Woman and Society

## Work of Normal School.

The annual normal school for teachers of the city public schools will be held in the Boys' High school building from Monday, August 20th, through Friday, September 3d.

The exercises will be conducted daily from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

The principals of the grammar schools, the chairmen and secretaries of the various grades will meet at the Boys' High school on August 20th at 8:30 a. m. to decide many important matters in regard to the management of the normal school.

On Wednesday, September 1st, at 11 a. m., Dr. H. C. White, of the state university, will deliver an address on "The Teacher as a Scientist." On Thursday, September 2d, at 11 a. m., Dr. W. A. Candler will deliver a lecture, but has not yet announced his subject. Both speakers will be heard by all the teachers, who will assemble for that purpose in the lecture room.

The president and other members of the board have been invited to address the teachers at an hour that suits their convenience.

The school will be divided into eight grades, the first grade being composed of those that teach the first class in the grammar schools, the second grade, of those that teach the second class, etc. Each grade will have a chairman to direct the exercises and a secretary to record the instructions in each study are the more experienced teachers, and were chosen by a committee appointed by the board of education.

The members of the class interrupt the instructor whenever they have any criticism to make or any suggestions to offer. From the discussion thus engendered more valuable ideas are frequently obtained than from the prepared papers of the instructors.

The position of instructor in the normal school is a trying one. It is hard for him to overcome the feeling that he appears presumptuous in undertaking to teach persons that have been chosen to perform the same work in the schools that he does. He also realizes that his audience is composed of keen, though not captious, critics, who will not fail to note the slightest error. The instructors were notified of their appointment a week ago, and as they have plenty of time for preparation, many of their papers will doubtless possess exceptional merit.

Perhaps the most important question to be debated will be "Methods of Discipline." There is no subject connected with the schools on which more divergent views are held by the teachers. The discussions on this subject are always spirited, and when we consider the serious interests resulting from the vigorous fight now being made against corporal punishment, it is safe to predict that the debate on this occasion will be of great value.

The following is a list of the chairmen, secretaries and instructors:

First grade—Mrs. C. M. Mitchell, chairman; Miss Mattie Henderson, secretary. Writing, Miss Emma Hanes; reading, Miss B. Askew and Miss Ella Foutz; music, Mr. B. T. Davis; arithmetic, Miss A. Robinson and Miss Eliza Mills; spelling, Miss Mattie Thompson; grammar, Miss L. L. Williams; miscellaneous work, Miss L. W. Clarke.

Second grade—Mrs. F. S. Whiteside, chairman; Miss Anna Simpson, secretary. Arithmetic, Miss Whiteside and Miss Mollie Stevens; music, Mr. B. C. Davis; reading, Miss Ida Guthman; spelling, Miss Helene Flynn and Miss Dawson Campbell; writing, Mrs. F. S. Whiteside; grammar, Miss Daisy Smith.

Third grade—Miss Alice Jacob, chairman; Miss Lucy Nagle, secretary. Music, Mr. B. C. Davis; writing, Miss Daisy Smith; reading, Mrs. A. R. Ellett and Miss Angela Olin; grammar, Miss Josie Heinz and Miss Maud Key; arithmetic, Miss E. Tuller and Miss Nina Gibbs; spelling, Miss L. Guthman and Miss M. Giles.

Fourth grade—Miss Lella Garcia, chairman; Miss Lucille Nott, secretary. Geography, Miss C. W. Bradley and Miss S. James; writing, Miss Daisy Smith; arithmetic, Miss S. Steinheimer and Miss M. Robert; music, Mr. B. C. Davis; reading, Miss N. Dibble and Miss Nellie Gattus; spelling, Miss M. Steinheimer and Miss Belle Winter; grammar, Miss Cornelia Orr.

Fifth grade—Mrs. W. P. Davis, chairman; Miss L. Tuller, secretary. Arithmetic, Miss Lollan Flynn and Miss L. Crawford; writing, Miss Kate Culpepper; reading, Miss L. Tuller and Miss Kate Culpepper; grammar, Miss L. Tuller and Miss Kate Culpepper; music, Mr. B. C. Davis.

Sixth grade—Miss M. Browning, chairman; Miss Mary Moore, secretary. Arithmetic, Miss B. Battle and Miss N. Roseworth; writing, Miss Kate Culpepper; reading, Miss K. Springer and Miss Lilla Riccio; grammar, Miss S. Lewis and Miss Ruby Jones; music, Mr. B. C. Davis.

Seventh grade—Miss Elsie Dunlap, chairman; Miss M. Field, secretary. Writing, Miss Kate Culpepper; reading, Mrs. Knight; grammar, Miss M. Pitts and Miss Bertha Brady; arithmetic, Miss S. Ford and Miss Carrie L. Cox; history, Miss M. Quinn and Miss E. F. Andrews; music, Mr. B. C. Davis.

Eighth grade—Mrs. C. C. Knight, chairman; Miss L. C. Foutz, secretary. Writing, Miss Kate Culpepper; reading, Miss M. Roseworth; grammar, Miss M. Roseworth and Miss M. Roseworth; music, Mr. B. C. Davis; arithmetic, Miss M. Roseworth and Miss M. Roseworth; spelling, Miss M. Roseworth and Miss M. Roseworth; grammar, Miss M. Roseworth and Miss M. Roseworth.

Following is the programme:

MONDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

Arrangement of the programmes and management for the first term. Faculties in separate sessions.

9:30—Penmanship.

10:30—History.

11:30—Recess.

12:30—History.

1:30—General session.

2:30—Penmanship.

3:30—History.

4:30—Recess.

5:30—History.

6:30—General session.

7:30—Penmanship.

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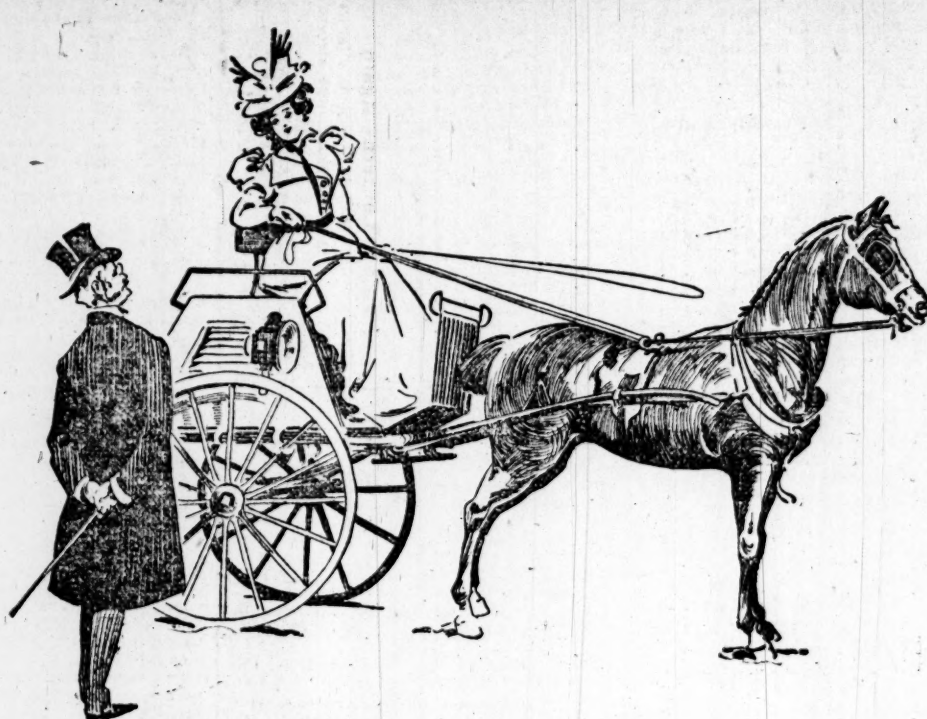
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## POKER CHIPS.



Miss Bullion—I have the blues.  
Count Grabem (thoughtlessly)—Vy not change tem feer a stack of whites?

From Every Direction the People  
Gather Annually at Decatur  
To Celebrate.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding, with visible stitching and the inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.



Herbie—"I hear Jack has a very bad Kirby—"Typhoid?"

"Tom fell on the beach yesterday and broke a rib."  
 "Did you send for a doctor?"  
 "No, umbrella maker."

## A black and white illustration of a man and a woman in 17th-century attire. The man, on the left, wears a large, ornate hat and a patterned coat, holding a sword and a book. The woman, on the right, wears a voluminous, ruffled dress and a large, dark wig, sitting in a chair. A globe is visible in the background.

He (cautiously)—If I should propose, would you say yes?  
She (more cautiously)—If you knew I would say yes, would you propose?

## A black and white illustration of a woman in a long dress and apron talking to a man in a suit at a table. A small dog is on the floor.

Mrs. Brown—Wuz de pahson's sermon very elevatin' dis mawnin'?

Deacon Brown—Well, he sholy did raise Cain.

## A black and white illustration of a man in a top hat and a woman in a long dress sitting on a bench. The man is holding a cane and looking at the woman, who is looking down. They are outdoors, with a large window or doorway in the background.

Nodd—Why do you call Miss Philip a girl of the period?  
Dodd—Because you always find her with the last word.

Miss Golddust—Which is your favorite flower, count?  
Count De Beeswax—Ze caullflower.

## A black and white cartoon illustration. In the foreground, a man in a suit and a woman in a large, ornate dress and hat stand facing each other. The man is looking at the woman, who is looking away. In the background, a sign reads "LADIES' and MISSSES' SUITS AND SUITINGS". A small figure is visible near the sign. The illustration is signed "J. H. 7" in the bottom right corner.

Clerk—What can I show you, miss, something in an up-to-date bicycle suit?  
Miss Twentycentury—No, I wish to see some alrship bloomers, please.

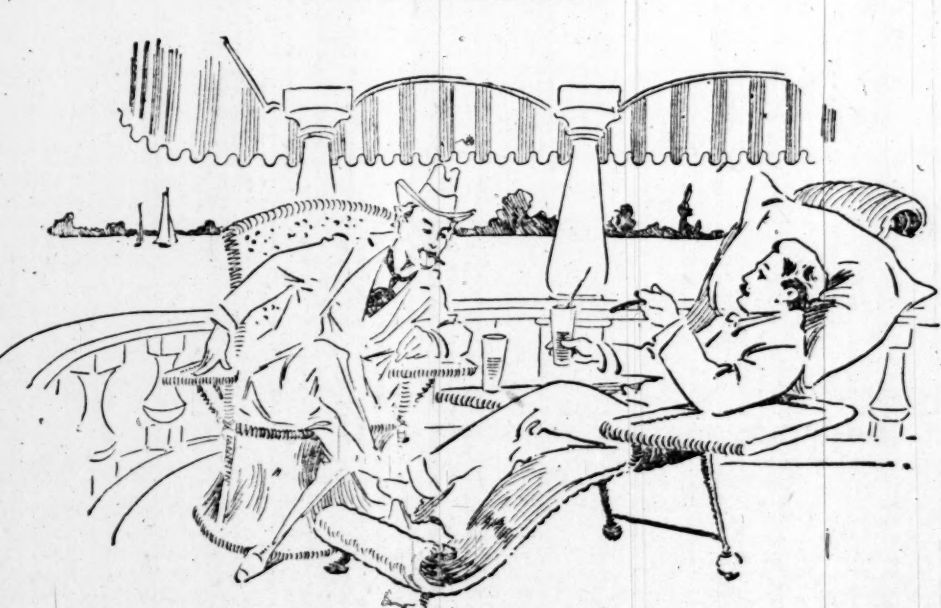
First Flood Sufferer—Been most too much rain this year fer huckleberries.  
Second Flood Sufferer—Waal, yes, but th' fishin' are bound to be uncommonly fine.

## A black and white illustration showing a woman in a long, dark, high-collared dress sitting on a rocky shore. She is looking down at a man lying face down in the water. The man is wearing a dark coat and trousers. In the background, a small boat is visible on the water, and the shoreline is rocky. The style is a simple line drawing with some cross-hatching for shading.

"Why did you marry that poor artist?"  
"I don't see how I could have married a rich one."

"See this man coming? Well, he is just from the Alaska gold fields, and is worth a million."  
"Struck it rich, eh?"  
"Oh, no, he sold revolvers and bowie knives, and had an undertaking establishment in the basement."

ALL OVER THE EARTH.



Herbie—"I hear Jack has a very bad fever."  
Kirby—"Typhoid?"  
Herbie—"No. Klondike."

THE

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

There are few places on the New Jer-

# WINNING THEIR SPURS



# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to  
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1897.

## ... PRAIRIE CHICKEN'S PLAYMATE ...

BY JOHN MARTIN

### The Story of a Rousing Buffalo Hunt.

My father had taken an active part in the campaign that resulted in the election of Franklin Pierce as president of the United States. One winter day in 1853 the postmaster of the Indiana town which was then our home handed to my father an official envelope postmarked Washington, D. C. It contained a recognition of my father's political zeal in the shape of an appointment as farmer for the Otoe Indians, a tribe which had by treaty ceded its reservations, situated on the west bank of the Missouri river, in the county around the region of old fort Kearny.

To me, a boy of fifteen, the prospect of life among the Indians was alluring.

The tribe was preparing for the beginning of their migration to a new reservation, situated nearly two hundred miles to the south and westward in a beautiful section known as the Blue river country. Poles were fastened by one end firmly to each side of the pack saddles on the ponies, while the other end dragged on the ground. Between the poles a basket or net was fastened, and into these was thrown kettles, pots, pans and "paposes" in an indiscriminate mess. Squaws, square-shouldered, bow-legged and squat, shouldered packs that would have discouraged an ordinary pony and staggered, scolding, jabbering and joking in unintelligible Indian lingo as they trudged along. Young ponies pranced gayly under painted, feather bedecked young bucks, who galloped in lordly state over the prairie.

My father and his assistants, who were to till the fertile soil of the reservation and teach the warrior to be a farmer, went "westward, ho," with the stragling migration. Soon we were settled on the banks of the Blue in a comfortable log cabin, while the tepees of the Indians were pitched in picturesque confusion along the river bank. My companions and playmates were of necessity Indian boys. My particular companion, my comrade, in fact, was a youth of my own age, who was known as Prairie Chicken, the son of an old war chief named Ar-ta-kee-ter. It was Chicken who taught me the lessons in which I was so apt a pupil. It was he from whom I learned the lessons of the prairie. He showed me the holes in which the prowling, cowardly prairie wolf hid himself when danger threatened. The subterranean homes of the prairie dog, the rattlesnake and the owl were shown me by Prairie Chicken. Chicken always knew where the hazel nuts hung thickest in their brown, crisp husks in the frosty days of the fall. In spring Chicken knew where the richest, ripest strawberries were hanging, red and black, from the vine. And later in the season, when wild plums and grapes were ripe in the thickets, many a feast was enjoyed by my Indian companion and myself. It was Chicken's keen black eyes that would spy out the most hidden recesses of the thickets, where the timid, tender-eyed doe had hidden her slender-limbed, pretty spotted fawn. The cunningly hidden nest of the wild prairie hen, in which nestled beautiful blue-white eggs, was revealed to my wondering eyes by Chicken. Chicken knew the hidden haunts of the busy beaver, the elusive mink and the silken-coated otter, and the ways to snare them were open books to him. He taught me to ride a pony. Chicken was, as are all Indians, a gambler. He would bet the clothes off his back, what few there were, on any game of chance or on the speed of a pony in a quarter-mile dash. Yet I cannot recall any other vices he had.

When I was seventeen my education was far advanced in Indian knowledge to be gained on the reservation. I had only to go on the annual buffalo hunt, and while on the hunt perhaps participate in a fight with the wild and warlike Sioux, who were deadly enemies of the Otoe, to become a graduate, and to be entitled to take part in a war dance.

In the fall of '57, when General Albert S. Diney Johnston's army of 5,000 soldiers were en route across the plains to chastise rebellious Mormons at Great Salt Lake, and my father thought the wily Sioux would be frightened from their annual raids on buffalo hunting bands of reservation Indians, he consented to my persistent petition to go on the buffalo hunt with the band. At that time time the buffalo roamed in countless herds on the plains and in the valleys of the Platte and Republican rivers and were to be found in great numbers within two days' journey of the reservation.

Our band of hunters was composed of some one hundred of the finest and best mounted warriors of the tribe, a half-hundred squaws and about forty lodges or tepees. It was quite a formidable cavalcade that journeyed to the buffalo grounds up the valley to the Republican river.

In two sleeps, or two days' journey, by the Indians called "sleeps," the party were in buffalo land. The big, black, shaggy fellows could be seen contentedly nipping the short brown grass in any direction in which the eye was turned.

Near a tributary of the Republican, on the edge of a fine grove of cottonwood, maple, ash and boxelder trees, the hunting camp was made. The squaws pitched the tepees, unloaded the packs, built the fires and prepared the noonday meal, while the bucks took their ease as they reclined and smoked and blew curling clouds of the fragrant smoke of the "kin-i-ka-nik," a concoction of leaves and bark of a species of willow, found along the western

streams, used by the Indians in their red stone pipes; or mayhap some of the braves busied themselves inspecting the slender arrows that filled their quivers, testing the sharp iron points and the feathered hilts, seeing that they were in proper shape. The bow and arrow was the buffalo killer of the Indian. They owned guns, but the guns were of an old-fashioned, muzzle-loading pattern, too unwieldy and too expensive to use on buffalo, a game that easily succumbed to arrows.

The hunt was not begun until two days had been spent in preparing the camp. Bows and arrows were put in perfect order by the bucks, while the hunting ponies rested and grew strong feasting on the short, sweet buffalo grass. The

shinews, ornamenting with fringe, feathers, beads and bangles a wonderful garment for her brave, who ate, drank, slept and smoked his time away, except when he was hunting game, gambling, or seeking a Sioux scalp.

The buffalo is migratory, and when frightened or pursued nothing turns him from the direction in which he is going. Knowing this peculiarity, the Indian hunters always sought a bunch of buffalo so a chase would lead near the hunting camp, thus giving the squaws better opportunities to secure the hides and meat before they had been mutilated by the wolves.

At break of day of the third morning a band of Otoe warriors were astride bare-back ponies. These men wore only breech clouts. Each carried a long, strong bow of ashwood, a quiver filled with arrows slung across his shoulder. They galloped away in the early dawn toward a bunch of buffalo, which could be dimly seen more than a mile to the southward. Up an arroya (a hollow) that prevented the buffalo from seeing them, the bobbing black heads of the braves disappeared, while the whole available force of hunters, assisted by the squaws, busied themselves in preparations

the hunters. The well-trained ponies stood eager, but motionless. Suddenly from a hundred lusty throats there was a yell that rent the air and sounded above the rear and rumbling of the running buffalo. A hundred swift running ponies carried a hundred hunters into the midst of the black, surging mass; right up alongside a buffalo rode each hunter. Each selected a buffalo and as he galloped alongside him poured arrows into his black side as fast as he could draw his bow string. This was kept up until an arrow had found a vital spot. Jack carried me into the midst of the fray. I selected a stalwart bull and fired my first arrow from a distance of not more than a dozen feet. That gave Jack his cue and he started to that bull as closely as if he had been a little burr entangled in the hairy side of the bull. He took his position about ten feet to the right and just behind the bull's fore shoulder and never left it. This position left the room to dodge and evade the bull's shiny black horns, should he attempt to use them. Quickly the bull separated himself from the herd and shot across the prairie toward an arroya, the steep banks of which were at least a dozen feet high. On reaching the bank the buffalo halted not an instant, but bounded down the almost perpendicular embankment. Jack hesitated to follow, but a cut in the flank from my heavy Indian whip sent him over the bank after the buffalo. The banks of the arroya were not to exceed two score feet apart at the top. To the right and up the arroya the banks were perpendicular. The buffalo made two attempts to climb the bank, but failed, then lowering his huge hairy head, his wicked little black eyes fairly flashing fire, he charged straight at me. Before Jack could turn he was upon us. The little, active horse under me went into the air with such a leap that the infuriated bull shot clear under the horse. At this moment Chicken, mounted on his gray pony, leaped into the arroya with one great bound from the top of the bank. After charging under my horse the bull had kept on his way down the arroya. Quickly Chicken's gray pony was alongside him. Chicken's ashy bow was drawn in a mighty curve; there was a twang of the bowstring; Chicken's horse swerved to the right and came to a standstill; the bull stopped, braced himself as if to keep from falling, snorted a sullen defiance, staggered to his knees, only to fall again prone upon his side, dead, with a dozen arrows from my weak bow bristling in his hairy side. Twenty feet from the carcass I picked up Chicken's arrow. It was covered with blood. It had gone clear through the buffalo, and in its flight through his big body it had passed through his heart.

### Jack o'Lanterns Again.

The weird scene of the jack o'lanterns is again to be witnessed on the streets of Atlanta.

This proves that the hundreds of the brightly lighted little boxes that were pulled over the streets just twelve months ago were not a fad of the season.

It is evident that they have come to stay, and like spinning tops and playing marbles, will be handed down from one generation to another. Our fathers used to tell us how well they could play marbles, how well they could spin tops and how well they could do hundreds of other things, but this is one thing that the fathers are not able to say "how well we used to do that," and about the figures they had on their boxes.

It was in July of last year that the weird processions began to form in the city and to frighten and amaze the night walkers. This year they did not make their appearance so soon, and they are not yet out in the numbers that they were then. Every night, however, increases the number, and before many days have passed, the same beautiful sights that caused so much talk last year will appear again.

The boys who made their jack o' lanterns out of wood are resurrecting them from secluded corners, rubbing the dust off them and placing new candles inside. New colored papers are being placed over the different designs cut into the boxes, and then for the streets!

The north side of Atlanta was the first to bring out the jack o' lanterns, and here they can be seen by the dozens. If the boys and girls will bring out their boxes in as great numbers as they did last year, The Junior will give a gold medal to the most weird looking one in the city.

But there will be more to write of this as soon as the jack o' lanterns swoop down on the city. It will be arranged so that a meeting can be held early in the evening, and there judge of the boxes.

The announcement of the jack o' lanterns last year and the pictures that appeared in The Junior were copied all over the country, and through this paper many cities witnessed the nightly marches as Atlanta.

### Speed in Walking.

"There's no end of people," said a man who walks a great deal himself, "who think they could walk four miles an hour, and very likely they could, but they would have to move along very briskly to do it. As a matter of fact, very few people indeed do walk four miles an hour; three miles is a very fair gait, and when one exceeds that he is beginning to walk fast. If my recollection serves the old 'common time' in the army carried a man two and five-eighths miles an hour, and 'quick' time two and seven-eighths miles an hour. The distances which the soldier covers in an hour have now been increased somewhat by slightly increasing the length of his steps, but my impression is that the 'common time' remains under three miles an hour. Certainly three miles would be good fair walking, and fully up to men's average speed."



Quickly Chicken's Gray Pony was Alongside Him.

squaws cut poles from the thickets and with them built scaffolds on which to cure the meat.

Jerking buffalo meat was a process of drying or curing the meat without salt. The flesh from the choicest portions of the carcass was cut into strips and hung on pole scaffolds high enough to be out of the reach of prowling wolves or the hungry dogs of the Indians. In the dry, pure, moist atmosphere of the plains the meat quickly cured, and this was called "jerk." When cured it was removed from the poles and packed in rawhide cases, each case holding about fifty pounds of "jerk." Buffalo "jerk" had none of the stringy toughness of dried beef. It looked like strips of oak bark, but to an appetite sharpened by outdoor exercise, sufficiently so to render oblivious the untidy methods of the squaws who prepared it, "jerk" was indeed a toothsome morsel.

The heaviest-furred and finest-haired hides were tanned into robes by a process in which the brains of the buffalo were used as tanning, and to such a silky softness was the flesh side of these robes tanned by the squaws, and so firmly set was the fur that today a first-class Indian-tanned buffalo robe is worth almost its weight in gold. Hides not so finely furred were tanned with the hair removed, and of these "tepees," moccasins, accoutrements for the ponies, leggings and a hundred uses were found by the always busy squaws.

Deer hides, antelope skins, beaver skins, otter and mink skins, and even the skins of gaudy-colored birds were skillfully tanned by the squaws and made into costumes for their braves and masters, the bucks. I have known a squaw to spend a good twelve months tanning the skin, designing the garment, cutting, sewing together with

to give the buffalo a reception. The hunters who had gone out could then circle around the buffalo in such a manner that, when they discovered them and started to run, the buffalo would come toward the camp.

Just as the sun rose and tinged the gray plains with rosy light, the bunch of buffalo far out on the prairie discovered the hunters. Then the scattered bunches rolled together into a solid black mass, like angry clouds rolled together in a storm-whipped sky! And, like a great black ball, coming with a swift rolling motion, they raced across the prairie in a direction that would lead them almost on top of the waiting camp. They were followed by the rough riding, shouting hunters, their naked, coppery forms clinging to the bare backs of the ponies, while their long black hair floating on the morning breeze made them look like veritable imps of satan, before whom lost souls were fleeing. In a moment the camp was alive with motion. Hunters mounted the plunging ponies and dashed swiftly to their allotted posts. Squaws screeched discordant gibberish, while they stood waiting, or hurried hither and thither, each armed with a long, sharp butcher knife, with which to attack the carcasses of the buffalo, so soon as the arrows of the braves had slain them.

On came the rolling mass, a thousand black hulks beating the prairie with 4,000 horny hoofs. They made the earth fairly tremble. Chicken was at the post, mounted on his slim, wiry bay pony. I was beside him on Jack, my coal black little charger. While I was a novice, to my pony, Jack, a buffalo hunt was not a new experience. He was a well-trained hunter. Chicken said to me:

"You never mind him, Jack. You shoot heap arrow. Maybe you kill buffalo." Now the running buffalo were abreast of



# WINNING THEIR SPURS

BY  
GEORGE KILMER.

## The Gallant Young Pelham and His Horse Artillery in the Battles of Stuart's Corps.

General Robert E. Lee used to say that the troopers who rode under the banners of the dashing "Jeb" Stuart were the eyes of his army, the outpost guard to detect and signal danger. But the day when Burnside's federals marched across the plains of the Rappahannock to attack the confederates on the heights of Fredericksburg, dense fogs obscured the field. A trooper in saddle could not see beyond his horse's head. The swish and tramp of the marching column revealed their movements, however, and the troopers emptied their carbines at the blind targets, then slowly retreated toward the hills. There was mounting in hot haste the moment the dull reports of firing reached Stuart's reserve bivouacs. Still the attack was a surprise and Stonewall Jackson's line upon Hamilton Heights, in danger of being overrun by the federals before the men in gray were ready for battle. A crisis like that must always have its hero and the hero of Stonewall Jackson's battle at Hamilton Heights proved to be Major John Pelham, the boy leader of the horse artillery of Stuart's famous cavalry corps. The little major ordered his batteries to move down into the plain, but the horses were not in harness and the men were scattered about the camp. As soon as the teams for a single cannon were ready Major Pelham started down the slope, followed at a gallop by one Napoleon gun, manned by creoles from New Orleans. These creoles had been trained for their business by the boy artilleryist when he was a cadet just out of West Point, and men and leader knew each other. Their gun was the first to break the silence that morning and arouse the army for defense.

When the federal leaders saw the havoc created in their advancing ranks by that single cannon they ordered five of their own batteries, one after another, to make a target of it. Other guns were rushed down the slope to join Pelham. When the fight was hottest he had with him twelve to fifteen pieces, contending with thirty on the federal side. Lee and Jackson were attracted to the scene. As the federal infantry retreated Pelham moved his cannon forward and continued to pour a galling fire of canister into the confused ranks. After the battle Stonewall turned to his chieftain and said: "Have you another Pelham, General Lee? If so, I wish you would give him to me."

Fredericksburg was the last great battle of this beardless artilleryist, for he was killed in a slight engagement soon afterwards. He then held the rank of major and was twenty-four years old. Already his exploits had been heralded in Europe, and the London Times, noticing his death, said: "For his age, no soldier on either side in the war has won such fame as has young Pelham."

Pelham was in the graduating class at West Point when the war broke out in 1861. He was noted as an athlete, a fearless rider, and his feats of horsemanship remained a tradition at the academy for years. Being a native of Alabama, Pelham responded to the call of his state, resigned his cadetship and started for the south. On the way he was intercepted by federal authorities and placed under surveillance. Reaching Louisville, he found the river picketed. Adopting the disguise of a federal aid, he went into society and won to his cause a loyal yankee girl. She tried to induce him to stand by the old flag, but finding that his heart was set upon the one with the single star, she rowed him across the Ohio river in a skiff and bade him farewell on the Kentucky shore. Reaching Montgomery, he was commissioned lieutenant and appointed drill master of a battery.

With his Creole cannoneers, Lieutenant Pelham fought all days at the first battle of Bull Run and General "Jeb" Stuart offered him a new battery of six pieces of horse artillery.

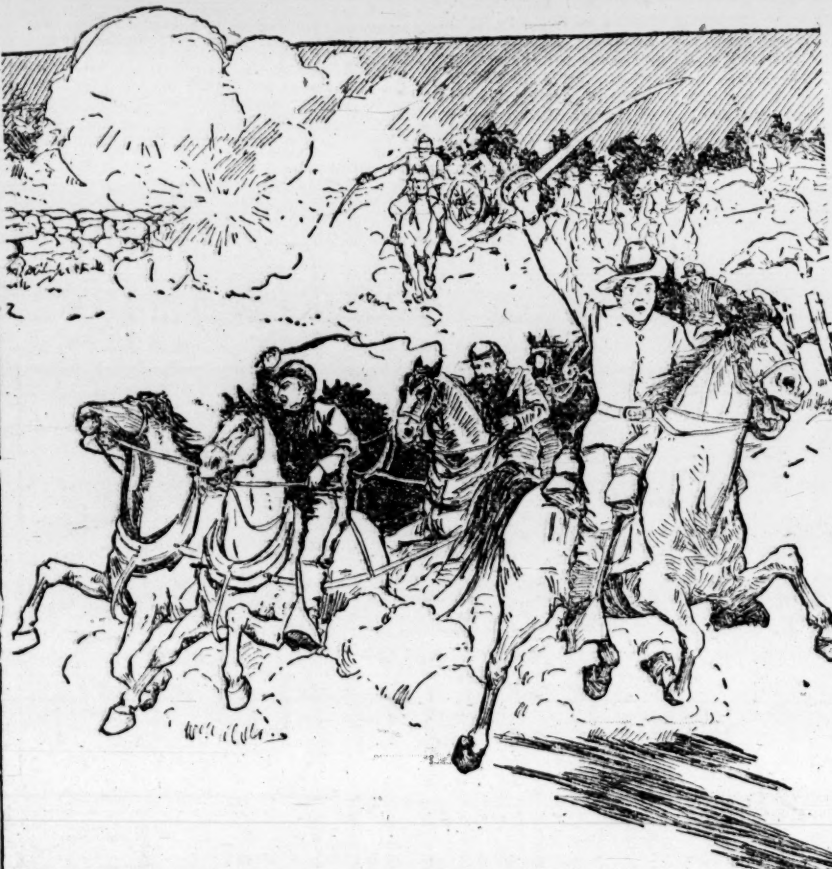
A battery of horse artillery which keeps its end up with a flying column like that led by Stuart finds enough excitement in war to cool the hottest blood. Pelham was raised to the rank of captain and whenever Stuart rode on the peninsula his guns were at the front. At the battle of Cold Harbor and again at Manassas Stuart's troopers fought side by side with Stonewall Jackson's corps. Jackson took Pelham by the hand on the field at Manassas and complimented him for the service of his guns. The boy was then twenty-three years old and was promoted to command a battalion of artillery, with the rank of major.

After several hours of the most desperate and bloody fighting on record, the safety of the left flank of Lee's army at the battle of Antietam depended upon Stuart's cavalry and Major Pelham's guns. On the retreat from that field, after crossing the Potomac into Virginia, Pelham added to his laurels by a marvelous feat of personal gallantry. The federals were close upon the heels of Lee's army, which was guarded on the retreat by Stuart's troopers. At one point the pursuing federals came close upon a gun which Pelham kept far in advance of the others. Stuart ordered the boy to retire, but he begged so hard to remain a little longer that the request was granted. It became hotter and hotter, and even the cannoneers took advantage of Stuart's order and ran away. Pelham fired the piece in the face of the enemy, and then, all alone, mounted one of the lead horses to haul the cannon away. The horse was shot down. Pelham cut the traces, mounted another horse, and after he had got the remaining five fairly into a gallop, the second horse was shot down under him. Mounting another he started again, and the third horse was killed and cut from the traces. With the three remaining ones the piece was hauled back to safety.

All this was previous to the battle of Fredericksburg, where the young artilleryist won the high encomium from Stonewall

Jackson. Lee said to Jackson at that time: "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young." In his report General Lee went still further, for he coupled the name of the boy major with those of his generals, calling him "the gallant Pelham." A commission as lieutenant colonel was issued at Richmond when Lee's report was read at the war department, but the parchment did not reach Lee's bivouac on the Rappahannock until the gallant boy had met his death in battle.

One day Stuart's line of pickets along the river was suddenly attacked by the federals at Kelly's ford. Pelham was in the vicinity, but not on duty with his battalion. Sending a courier to bring up his guns, he galloped toward the scene of fighting, and, overtaking a regiment



Major Pelham Started Down the Slope.

of mounted men that was wavering under the confusion of a sudden attack, placed himself at its head and shouted, "Forward, boys! Forward to victory and glory!" At that moment a federal shell burst over the squadron he was leading, and a fragment penetrated his brain. "The noble, the chivalric, the gallant Pelham is no more. His loss is irreparable," said Stuart in a message wired to the confederate congress.

But the most remarkable tribute of all, and one so rarely paid to a soldier of subordinate rank that it is worthy to be quoted in full, was a general order issued by Stuart to commemorate the tragic death of the boy hero. It was as follows and appeared in the archives of the war department of the confederate states:

"Headquarters Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, March 20, 1863.—General Order No. 9: The major general commanding approaches with reluctance the painful duty of announcing to the division his irreparable loss in the death of Major John Pelham, commanding the horse artillery. He fell mortally wounded in the battle of Kelly's ford March 17, with a battle cry on his lips and the light of victory beaming in his eye. To you, his comrades, it is needless to dwell upon what you have so often witnessed, his prowess in action. You well know how, though young in years and a mere stripling in appearance, remarkable for his genuine modesty of deportment, he yet disclosed on the battlefield the conduct of a veteran and displayed in his hands the most imperturbable coolness in danger. His eye had glanced over every battlefield of this army from the first Manassas to the moment of his death, and he was a brilliant actor in all. In token of respect for his cherished memory the horse artillery and division staff will wear the military badge of mourning for thirty days. By command of major general. "J. E. B. Stuart."

### Captured a Baby Shark.

From The San Francisco Call.

A baby shark of the man-eating species, commonly called the basking shark, but known best to fishermen as the manilla shark, was caught near Angel Island last Thursday by Captain Maggio. The fisherman had quite a struggle to capture the ferocious youngster. The young shark is seven feet in length from the head to the extreme point of the tail and weighs fifty pounds. The tail is about three and a half feet long. Sharks of this species grow to immense size, weighing from 600 to 1,000 pounds each.

The statement is made by the fishermen that this is the first of the man-eating sharks ever caught in the bay of San Francisco, although they are common enough in southern waters off the coast of Mexico and Central America. It is surmised that this young fellow lost the school to which he belonged, and in seeking for warmer waters entered the bay. He is well equipped with three rows of teeth. The fishermen estimate that he was able to strike a 300-pound blow with his tail.

In the British museum there is a beautiful piece of stained glass, with an engraved emblemmat of the monarch, Thothmes III, who lived 3,400 years ago.

### WEAK-FISHING.

There are few places on the New Jersey seacoast where fish are found in greater abundance than off the town of Toms River, in the waters of the Barnegat bay.

Schooners of medium size are the largest vessels that navigate this peculiar, landlocked bay and in parts even smaller craft must sail in marked channels.

The shallowness is conducive to vegetable growth, which affords food for the fish and hiding places for the innumerable crabs that fill the water.

If there is any particular bait which tickles the palate of a weak fish, it is a soft-shell crab, and wind, waves and tide must be in a wretched state indeed if he fails to respond to your invitation to dine on this morsel.

A party, who were spending the summer at the seaside village of Preston, two or three miles above the head of Barnegat bay, on looking about for something to fill up an idle day, decided to charter a sloop and spend the time in weak fishing. With a fast boat, a good breeze and

eighty-five had been caught, averaging three-quarters of a pound each.

The skipper told them that theirs was the largest catch of the season; but some, having heard the same remark from him on other occasions that summer, failed to appreciate it.

All were hungry, so they had no difficulty in determining the hour for lunch.

By this time the wind was blowing almost a gale, so the captain advised them to return.

Another reef was taken in and all got up on the weather side of the boat. The water poured in over the bow and the spray drenched them from head to foot as the boat plowed through the rough water.

With the boat heeling over till the sail nearly brushed the wave tops, the excitement was too intense for any one to feel cold.

In about half the time it took to sail down the bay, eight spray-drenched individuals were landed at its upper end in time to meet the wagon sent to convey them to the village.

They parted with the skipper, saying that never had the pleasures of fishing and sailing been so effectually combined as on that day, and returned to their homes wet and hungry, but happy.

Louis J. Parish, in Golden Days.

### Harvesting Sea Weed.

To the average American citizen this fact carries with it little of import, but how much does it mean to the poor peasant coast dweller of the British Isles! To these hardy, but poverty-stricken people, the annual opening of the seaweed harvest means income and even food. For during "hard seasons" the coast peasants of western Ireland live almost entirely on seaweed and cliff moss. And even when they do not have to feed upon the seaweed, it may serve to bring them in a miserably small but assured income when sold for fertilizing purposes.

In the Channel Islands the gathering of seaweed and its sale as a fertilizer becomes during the summer a paramount business. So highly indeed is seaweed prized that the legislative chamber of the Isle of Jersey (for little Jersey has home rule, though big Ireland has not), devotes special attention to the subject. About 100,000 tons of weed are gathered in Jersey alone during a single season. Some of this goes to the island farmers, but the major portion finds its way to England and France.

The writer visited Jersey during the seaweed harvest of 1894, and made trips to the various bays and inlets where the collection of "drift-wrack" had been made throughout the winter. In certain districts officials paid in kind (they obtain extra lots of seaweed for their services) are appointed to see that the wrack gatherers remove the stuff in fair and equal portions. Each wrack gatherer pays a tax of a farthing per ton to the island.

The opening of the seaweed harvest is attended with great formality. At a special sitting of the island courts in or about Easter tide, the judges in all the solemnity of arm chairs and scarlet robes, decide, after hearing representatives of the various parishes, on what day the harvest may open. In 1894 the date April 15th was chosen. But the day is usually fixed for months later. This year the harvest opens in July. A black-gowned official then gravely utters the proclamation, and until the tide has turned on that particular day, it is a criminal offense to cut any of the seaweed with which the rocks are covered.

Meanwhile preparations are being made at the farms all over Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. The winter plowing is over, all the potatoes are in the ground and the wagons are brought down to the shore, so as to be in readiness for the great day.

The weather is an important factor in the day's proceedings, but it is so bar. Wet or fine, sunshine or snow, the work has to be done, and from every direction cartloads of merry harvesters come jolting along the various roads toward the sea. Every available hand is pressed into service, and the writer was, for a novice, pronounced to be a fairly active seaweed gatherer. The harvesters are armed with short, strong sickles and provided with good stocks of provender, of which the piece de resistance is a substantial and toothsome "wrack cake," made for the occasion and soaked at this time of year.

The boats go out while the tide is still ebbing and secure the more distant and richly clothed rocks, so that when the carts can reach them at low water heaps of seaweed are ready for removal.

A large proportion of the crop is at once, while fresh and wet, spread over the fields. As the poetess, Eliza Cook, sang:

"The wrack! the wrack! O, the wrack shall be

The theme of our chanting mirth;  
For we come to gather the grass of the sea,  
To quicken the grain of the earth."

In Cornwall, Wales, the Scottish Hebrides and Ireland the seaweed harvest also begins in the early summer and is a considerable source of profit. But seaweed gathering in all its glory must be sought for in the Channel Isles.

Gerald Brennan.

According to an official estimate made in the treasury department the present population of the United States slightly exceeds 77,000,000. This indicates an annual increase of more than 2,000,000 since the last federal census was taken, in 1890, when the total population of the country was found to be more than 62,000,000. We are now within three years of another federal census, at which, it is reasonable to anticipate, the total population of the United States will exceed 80,000,000.—Buffalo Courier.

Spanish trains so seldom leave stations on time that the time-tables in many cases merely indicate the hour of departure—say 8 and "minutes"—that is, an indefinite number of minutes after 8 o'clock.

A Dakota man has finally succeeded in collecting from the government after twenty years' effort the sum of \$75 for supplies furnished Custer's army on its way to the Little Big Horn.

Farmers of Northampton county, Virginia, have received more money for the 180,000 barrels of potatoes shipped this year than for the 234,660 shipped last year.



## THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

## School Opens in a Few Weeks.

It's only a few weeks before the public schools of Atlanta will open up for the long term.

The young people who have been spending the hot summer days in the country, or at the different resorts, are returning.

The books are beginning to make their appearance from the dark corners where they have been lying.

In September the public school children will see new faces among the visitors who call on them during the month. The new board of education is now holding the reins, and the pupils will see them frequently after the school days begin.

Last session the members of the board of education paid regular visits to the schools, and were known by every child that attended. They will soon learn the names of those that will call to see how they are getting on, and learn to love them as they did the members of the old board.

It is probable that before the school year is over new books will be introduced, and this will cause considerable hustle. However, the pupils are not thinking very seriously of either of these two subjects.

After the long vacation they are eager to be back at their studies. There is a great pleasure in seeing the old school-mates whom you have not seen for three months, and the first week of the school will be a great time.

The Junior wants all of its old correspondents to continue their reports. The school news will be made a special feature next session, and an entire page of The Junior will be given to the boys and girls. In several instances the correspondents have failed to return to the schools or have gone to the high schools. All who wish to represent The Junior during the school year must make application at once so that in case of appointment they can be ready to send in a report for the first week.

## Atlanta Young Marksman.

Ben Watkins, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. W. L. Watkins, is one of the best shots in the city. A few days ago this young man went out with his rifle near the exposition grounds and succeeded in beating his father shooting. Ben has a very fine Marlin rifle and out of ten shots he hit a piece of paper not more than two inches square nine times. The distance the shooting was done was 100 feet.

Mr. Watkins is very proud of his young son, who promises to be a crack shot. "I succeeded in hitting the paper six out of ten shots, but Ben beat me badly. He has had a rifle for one year and frequently goes out shooting. This was the first time I ever went with him, and while I have heard him talk of how many times he hit the bullseye, I never once thought he was as fine as I found him."

Ben came up to The Constitution building with his father. He is a bright-looking little fellow with brown hair and sharp eyes. "I beat papa shooting," was what he was proud of, and he told it with a smile. "I hit a small piece of paper eight out of eight times several weeks ago, but the time I beat papa I did my best," said the little marksman.

Ben is a sturdy little chap, strong and large for fourteen years old. He will be a great shot if he keeps up his record. His father has promised him a shotgun for Christmas, and he will try to become as expert with it as he is with his rifle.

## Charley Lumpkin's Birthday.

Another one of those delightful watermelon cuttings was given a few days ago to Charles Lumpkin, who lives on North avenue. The occasion was to celebrate his tenth birthday, and the fifteen boys who were invited were of that age when they can stand any amount of the juicy fruit.

The party was given at Ponce de Leon springs, and eight large melons were sliced up for the crowd. There were three chapters in the party, and they tried to stop a watermelon battle that began as soon as the boys had eaten their fill. They were successful, to a certain extent, and for five minutes the remains of the melons were flying through the air.

The boys had a great time, and wishing that Charley had a birthday every week. The party returned to the city on an electric car. They made themselves known along the route to Peachtree street with their yells and happy laughter. It was a party strictly for boys, and no girls were allowed.

## An Unflinching Egotist.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The actor whose confidence in himself wavers for an instant is lost. A member of the histrionic profession who had tried a new character was conversing with an acquaintance about the manner in which he had performed. It wasn't so much that he cared for anybody else's opinion, but he liked the topic.

"I was a little bit frightened at first," he said confidently, "but I soon got over it. It didn't take me long to feel sure of my ground. And when I got to going I was perfectly easy."

"Yes," replied the friend, "I didn't observe any signs of nervousness."

"You saw the performance, did you?"

"Yes."

"Of course, you liked it?"

"Yes, in a certain way. Sometimes you were very good. And, to be candid with you, at other times you were very bad. I hope I haven't hurt your feelings."

"Hurt my feelings! Not a bit of it. I wouldn't have been good all the time for anything. If there is any quality upon which I pride myself more than on all others, it is versatility."

## Uncle Sam's Neglected Cemetery.

From The St. Louis Republic.

"Few Americans know that this country owns a cemetery at Saltillo, Mexico, and fewer still are aware of its shameful neglect," said Colonel J. S. Ross, of New Orleans. "I visited the place not long

ago and felt humiliated by the evidences of the lack of attention which are manifest. Thousands of the bravest men who volunteered their services for the Mexican war are buried there. Neglected little headstones mark most of the graves, but there is no effort at decoration or orderly treatment of the cemetery. A few hundred dollars properly expended every year would keep the graveyard in good shape, so that Americans would not feel ashamed of their country when they visit it. I believe Colonel E. C. More, of Missouri, while consul general in Mexico during President Cleveland's administration, tried to arouse a sense of national honor in this matter, but further than the earnest and feeling appeal he made to his countrymen nothing has been done, so far as I know."

## STYX, THE BATTERY DOG.

It was a fox terrier in the days when fox terriers were not as common as now, and he made his appearance in the battery one morning just as he was "hitching up" at daylight to resume the march interrupted by a night's rest in the vicinity of a small town in Louisiana. He attracted my attention by running up and placing at my feet a small stick and then backing off a little way with every muscle of his body on the stretch, asking me as pleadingly as if he spoke to throw it that he might have the exquisite pleasure of catching it to be brought back again and thrown.

The captain of a battery has at such a time something else to do than throw sticks for dogs to fetch, and when Styx saw me mount my horse he abandoned me and started off to a sergeant who treated him with even greater contempt. Nothing abashed, he picked up the stick and started with the column, which was now moving along the road and into which the battery hauled from the roadside with the accompaniments of clanking trace-chains and rumbling wheels.

Styx maintained his position somewhere between our gun carriages all day, refusing to be allured by the dashing cavalry or the sober infantry, as now and then changes occurred in the column, and late in the afternoon when we halted for the night, he reported himself at my particular fire, as if he were on duty as an orderly. He asked not for food or caresses, but putting down a stick at my feet, declared in his fox terrier language that if I would please throw that for him just once he would consider all obligations discharged in full, and I threw it. He brought it before it had fairly touched ground and worried me for more of it. The evening passed and morning came.

Then the same thing over again. Would I please throw a stick for him? Only once; once would be enough. But I had learned his capacity and his utter mendacity on this particular question and dismissed him to the care of a non-commissioned officer. This man had been a dog fancier before he took to soldiering, and he confided to me that the recruit was of the finest breed, of a very rare variety, worth a fabulous sum in "Hengland."

A great day that proved for the corporal, was not so great for the dog. The latter seemed to have some glimmering of the relative importance of a captain and a corporal and to be greatly disgusted at leaving the former for the latter. In fact, what with his notion of losing his official position as the captain's dog and the further disenchantment of no stick throwing he became somewhat morose and suspicious. He was entertained that he intended to go over to the enemy. As this intention might involve him in the most serious consequences, orders were given to keep a strict watch upon him, and it seemed evident that these orders were as fully understood by him as those appointed to guard him, for he declared by vigorous wagging of his stump of a tail that he had no intention of leaving the battery, not the least. However he might be treated, neglected or caressed, entertained or snubbed, it was all one to him. Of course, if no one was ever to throw a stick for him that would be different, very different indeed. Could he make anything plainer than that? Wasn't that to be understood—comprehended by the dumbest intellect? In short, had a dog no rights?

The next day we were in action. The enemy had made a gallant stand in their retreat at a narrow pass, where it was most difficult for us to advance, and here the genius of Styx came into great play. The "number five" man, as he is called, runs between the limber and the gun when the battery is in action, carrying the missile or cartridge from the ammunition chest to the "number two" man, who places it in the gun, when the "number one" sends it home with the rammer. Styx had joined one of the gun detachments and was acting as a "number five" man. Receiving the cartridge from "number six," who took it from the chest, he rushed like lightning to the gun and delivered his burden to the expectant artilleryman. He was in his element now! The thunder of the guns could hardly drown his shrieks of joy as he rushed back from having delivered one charge to get another—this was something like! Why hadn't we played that game before—now he saw what a battery was for!

That day gave Styx a reputation through our whole corps. The commanding general heard of him and requested me to bring him up to headquarters. An admiring circle of officers sat about him one evening and discussed whether or no dogs could be generally used in the artillery.

Three days after came the catastrophe. We were drawn up in line of battle to await developments, and for a long time nothing developed. Finally a distant battery began to give us its attention. Now and then its shells exploded in our front or over our heads. Styx was sitting with eager eyes, in the midst of his favorite detachment. Suddenly an almost spent six-pound solid shot from the enemy struck just in front of us, and rolled, as it seemed, slowly into the battery. "More fun!" said Styx to himself, and jumped for it. For the first time he had miscalculated. But then his experience with artillery had been of the briefest. The moving mass of iron, which seemed as harmless as a rubber ball, crushed the life out of the active little volunteer.

We all mourned him, and the general said, when I told him about it: "Well, you know war can't be carried on without some loss."

—F. W. Carruth.



Pleanon H. Prerrey, Willingham, Ga.—Dear Junior: I send 5 cents to the little children's ward. My grandma takes The Constitution; she tells me stories every day. I am six years old. I can tell you a great many things about the Bible. My mamma reads "From Manger to Throne" to me and I understand it.

Annis McCarty, Sallie, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am nine years old and wish to join the little children's band. I like to read the children's letters. I have two brothers. I have four Pekin ducks for my pets. Can any one tell me through the paper where I can get designs for carving. I enclose 10 cents for Grady hospital.

Eunice McClure, Dickerson Run, Pa.—Dear Junior: Have you room in your corner for a little northern cousin? I am nine years old. I like to read the letters in the corner. I think I would like to live in the south. My papa owns a mill in the south and we may go there to live some day. I will send 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Blanche Chiles, Canton, Miss.—Dear Junior: I will take for mine "Affection." A mother's affection; ah! how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living. How heedless are we when young of all her anxieties and kindness, but when she is dead, that is when we miss her. How few will benefit us in all our misfortunes then it is that we think of the mother we have lost. With best wishes to Aunt Susie and the cousins.

Susie Johnston, Burpet, Tex.—Dear Junior: I will take "Independence" for my subject. Everybody should be more or less independent. Children should not rely upon their parents for little things they want. If you want anything and your father hasn't the money to pay for it go to work and earn the money and it will seem more like it is yours and you will prize it more. I hate to see a grown man depend upon his aged father for support. Will some one please send me a Mexican stamp?

Jessie Coleman, Ocala, Ga.—Dear Junior: When I am writing to The Junior I hardly know when to stop. We saw the sun just as plain when it was in eclipse the other day. We took a pan of water and let the sunshine in it and we could see it very plainly. I have a lot of beautiful shells mamma got when she went to Tybee this summer. I send 10 cents for the Grady Hospital Club. I ask a question. Who was president of the United States for only twenty-four hours? Success to The Junior. Correspondents solicited.

Jessie B. Mills, Randolph, Ala.—Dear Junior: This is my first attempt to write, so I will tell you of my pleasant little home. It is situated on the railroad in the little town of Randolph. We have a very nice orchard and have plenty of fruit. Our house is not large, but large enough for our family of three—mother, father and daughter. I am the only child, and have everything I wish. I have two cousins visiting me—Millie and Alice May. Billie and I are learning telegraphy; we have lots of fun. Every Sunday the "little folks" gather at mother's house and play, and then go to walk. I am going to invite all the "little folks" down to see us some evening and play. I send 10 cents for my admittance into the Grady Hospital Club. Would like correspondents; thirteen and fourteen years. Love to Aunt Susie.

W. F. Yates, Weal, Va.—Dear Junior: I have some nice photographic views of the little town Chatham. I would like to exchange for novels of any kind, but they must contain over 100 pages. Send me whatever you have and I will send you the views.

The one that will send me the largest number of words from the word "constitution." I will send them a photograph of William J. Bryan. I have a good photographic outfit to exchange for a good bicycle. Write with particulars. Enclosed find 10 cents for Grady hospital. Correspondents solicited.

Grace Holland, Plainville, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am the same little girl that called here a few weeks ago, and Aunt Susie was so busy she could not give me admittance; but she did give me space to drop in my little mite to help the inmates of the hospital, and I am glad she did. So here I am again, the second time, with my mite. Oh, I do believe I have gained admittance, so I will not worry Aunt Susie. I will just drop in my little mite and pass out as quiet as I can, but I do want to say a few words to the cousins, but, perhaps, I had better go with the promise that next time I come I will give the cousins a description of my country home.

Robert Nev McNeely, Walkersville, N. C.—Dear Junior: I am thirteen years old. I live in the country and I am now going to school at College Hill. I like arithmetic better than any of my studies, and, therefore, I will take "Mathematics" for my subject. I think that the study of mathematics is almost the best study on record. Although we should have all the studies, I think arithmetic to be the best. It teaches us more that we should know than any other study. If a plank be twelve feet long and twelve inches wide at one end, and be cut in two so as to have the same amount of plank in each end, I want any one of the cousins of The Constitution who can give a simple solution of this question.

Leverta and Gracie Sheppard, Honora, Ala.—Dear Junior: We are two little sisters. Leverta, aged nine, and Gracie, aged six. We both take music lessons and are doing with each other as to which will learn the faster. How many six-year-old cousins can play two pieces on the piano and read in the fourth reader and know all of the multiplication table? I, Leverta, can play three pieces and have taken the fourth. Our teacher says she is very proud of us, for we practice about two and one-half hours a day; so you see we are trying to learn. Our eldest sister,

aged fourteen, plays very nicely. We think her prettiest piece is the "Ripples of the Alabama." We live in a lovely village and have a nice school. We have no pets but two little sisters, Love and Susie, and Aunt Susie. We enclose 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Lizzie Roberts, Anding, Miss.—Dear Junior: I take great interest in reading the children's nice letters. My father takes The Constitution; he thinks it a great paper. We live on a farm in what is known as the cane hills of Yazoo county. It lies between two rivers, the Yazoo and Big Black; the land in this county is very fertile and we can make more than we can gather. I wish some of the cousins were here to go with me to see the sawmill men get logs out of the hollows; it is so interesting to watch them. I have a brother at work at the sawmill now. He is cutting timber. My oldest brother drove a log team for some time until last January a year ago, when him and another man was pranking with a gun and he got shot, and it has made a cripple of him for life. He is on crutches now and will be for some time yet. Best wishes to Aunt Susie and the dear old Constitution.

Templ Hammond, India, Ga.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject "Honor." A man of honor! What a glorious title is that! Who would not rather have it than anything that king's can bestow? It is worth all the gold and silver in the world. He who merits it wears a jewel within his soul and needs none upon his bosom. "His word is as good as his bond," and if there were no law in the land one might deal just as safely with him. To quibble and guard his speech so that he leads others to suppose that he means something that he does not mean, even while they can never prove that it is so, would be impossible to his nature. Honor and virtue are not the same, though true honor is always founded on virtue. But virtue is above the storm, and gives to honor a sure and steadfast anchor, since it is cast into heaven. Best wishes to Aunt Susie and the cousins.

E. C. Barfield, Pittman, Ala.—Dear Junior: I have long been a silent admirer of the "Young Folks' Corner," but have never ventured to write. I will take for my subject "Temperance." Why will some boys make hogs of themselves by getting drunk? Whisky brings hundreds of men and boys to their ruin, and families to starvation, and mothers and sister to weeping. Boys see the evils of whisky every day. Why not take warning from others and quit before it is too late? Can any of the cousins give me any information through The Constitution of whereabouts of my aunt, Miss M. A. Forrester? She left Troupe county, Georgia, before the confederate war. When last heard from was in Bradley county, Arkansas. Any information of her furnished her son, G. T. Forrester, will be gladly received. I send 2 cents for Grady hospital ward. Correspondence solicited.

"L. G. W." Ferndale, N. C.—Dear Junior: How many of you keep the Sabbath holy and appreciate its beauties as you should? This pure and loftiest day of days! When the business and cares of the week can be laid aside and forgot when the laborer with his brawny arm has been toiling for those who are dear to him can find rest and leisure to attend church; it seems that the birds sing sweeter, the flowers and grass have a freshness that they have no other day.

George Herbert sings: "O day most calm, most bright, The fruit of this, the next world's bud." It is on Sunday morning as I sit and watch the people as they go to and from church, the deserted streets of some village or the absence of the busy farmer from his fields, that I can realize what Sunday is.

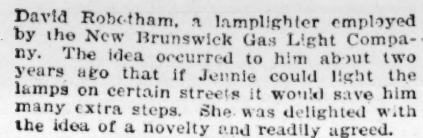
That it is a day of rest, of prayer and of peace. "Sundays the pillars are on which heaven's palace is built; The other days fill up the space and hollow room with vanities."

"An East Texas Girl"—Dear Junior: I have long been an admirer and an interested reader of The Constitution, especially of the Junior page. I cannot longer resist the temptation of a chat with you all. Vera, I liked your interesting chat, but don't agree with you about contentment. Verily, contentment is a rare quality, which but few possess. Tell me—"Ow where can I find the gem I have lost? Where can I buy it and what will it cost." I think there is as much discontent in the country as there is in the city, if we are to judge people by the way they talk. Why is it so many of the country girls and boys are leaving their homes and are going to town or city? Is it because they are contented? Ah! no, indeed! It is because they are ambitious, and are discontented, and think the city offers better advantages than the country does. I don't think I have met with a really contented person in my life. The cloud of discontent is slowly but surely settling down over almost every one. "There are a hundred successful men where there is one contented man." How many of the juniors indulge in the pleasant pastime of building air castles occasionally? I was both amused and interested by the recent discussion on "The Superiority of the Two Sexes." Why don't more Texas juniors write? Come to the front and represent our grand and glorious "Lone Star" state with interesting letters. The Constitution is a welcome visitor at our house. Friday is eagerly looked forward to, for then it is we receive the dear old loyal democratic southern paper.

Burdette N. Wright, Penn Yan, N. Y.—Dear Junior: Here I come, a northern chap eleven years old, but papa calls me his "cracker," for I was born in Florida. We enjoy The Junior letters and wish more of the writers would tell about the rivers and lakes they may live near, for while papa yet owns our Florida place, to which we expect to return, we all want a place in Georgia or Alabama, on or near some river or stream where we can collect the beautiful mussel shells and plants and escape from the terrible winters of the north. I would like to hear from anyone living near southern fresh waters, rivers or branches, ponds or lakes; and will reply to all and send postage for samples of the mussel and snail shells living in the water. We have a large collection of them numbering over 250,000 specimens, all labeled with name, locality, collector and arranged in white trays and these in large drawers across all one side of our largest room. They are very beautiful; the inside is of pearl of every possible shade of color (sometimes valuable pearls are found in them) and the outside of all colors and generally beautifully striped. Let us have a postal card from all who want either to exchange or earn some money collecting such mussels or river clams. In enclose 10 cents for the Grady hospital and wish to join the club.



Miss Jennie Robotham, twelve years old, has lit the lamps of New Brunswick, N. J., for the last two years, says The New York Journal. She is the daughter of



Frank Sanborn recalls the following amusing anecdote in his Boston letter to The Springfield Republican:

Hannibal Hamlin in his own Maine town, half a century ago, was a gold democrat, and his party was at almost as low an ebb as the Maine democracy now is. He called a caucus to choose delegates to the Maine conventions, state, county and congressional; two persons came, Hannibal himself and John Smith. They elected a full list of delegates, but when it came to their credentials a difficulty arose. Hamlin was chairman of the caucus, and Smith secretary, but how was the gathering to be described? Hamlin said: "Mr. Smith, write: 'At a large and respectable caucus of the democrats of H., so-and-so were chosen delegates to the state convention,' and then put the names."

"But, Squire Hamlin, can we call this caucus large and respectable, only you and me?"

"Why not, Mr. Smith? You are large and I am respectable; what's the difficulty?" And the credentials were so made out.

From The Green Bag.

Some years ago an eastern farmer, in trying to repeat Webster's dying words, "I still live," gave an amusing rendering of the spirit, if not the exact letter of the phrase. A gentleman had remarked to him: "Life is very uncertain."

"Ah, yes," replied the farmer, "(that's true, every word of it; and, by the way, captain, that makes me think of what one of your big Massachusetts men said when he died a spell ago."

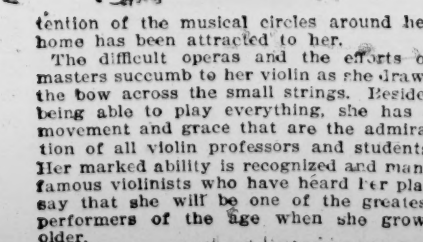
"Well I don't just call his name now, but at any rate he was a big politician, and lived near Boston somewhere. My newspaper said that when he died the Boston folks put his image in their windows and had a funeral for a whole day."

"Perhaps it was Webster," suggested the captain.

"Yes, that's his name! Webster, General Webster. Strange I could not think of it afore. But he got off a good thing just before he died. He riz up in bed and says he: 'I ain't dead yet!'"

The youngest violinist in the world that has a reputation for her playing is Camilla Estelle Greene, of Bay Shore, L. I.

The above cut is taken from The New York Journal that tells the story of this little lady's wonderful accomplishment. She is only six years old and yet the at-



## How She Made Herself the Defender of the Family Hearth.

"Well, I just won't stand it any longer!" declared Jim Adams, as he entered the kitchen, with water dripping from his head and shoulders. "We've had to put up with Polly long enough. I stopped to wash my hands at the water trough just now and she was underneath it and jumped out under my feet hard enough to throw me into the water. I'll kill her myself if father doesn't."

Twelve-year-old Mollie, who was setting the table for supper, stopped in the middle of the floor and was about to defend her pet, when Mr. Adams emerged, red-faced, from the roller towel that hung behind the kitchen door, and answered:

"You needn't worry about Polly, Jim. She won't have much more time to cut her capers around here. I sold a bunch of shoats to Ben Jones today, and Polly will have to go to make up the dozen."

"But, father! Jim!" cried Molly, in mingled grief and indignation. "Polly belongs to me! Uncle Tom gave her to me when she was only a weenty-teeny little pig."

"O yes, I know," answered her father, rather indifferently, "but I can't have such a bothersome pet around. She knocks over the milk pails and roots up the walks and is always under foot and frightening folks. Never mind, Mollie," seeing traces of tears in her eyes, "when Jones pays

This is a "snap shot" at Master Henry Potts, the young son of Mr. Henry Potts, of Atlanta. It is reproduced from a photograph made by the little fellow's aunt, Mrs. Edward Wilson, of West End. As appears from the happy mood in which he was caught, Master Henry was enjoying himself to the full extent of the limited capacity of one of his tender years.

He is said to be the handsomest baby on Peachtree street.

for the pigs next Wednesday, I'll give you a bright silver quarter."

"I don't want it!" sobbed Mollie. "What's a quarter—a thousand of them—to dear Polly, who loves me so? How'd you like to have somebody offer you a bright silver quarter for me? O dear, dear dear!"

And Mollie fled, sobbing, to her little room upstairs. She did not want any supper. How could she eat ham and eggs—how could she ever again eat pork at all, when it might be Polly—Polly, with her curly tail, her sleek black sides and her dear conversational little grunt?

Mollie had fed her with a teaspoon until she was old enough to drink, had made her a snug bed in a pine box and she watched over her still with a mother's solicitude. Together they had spent long hours out under the trees, and together they had gone on errands. It was true that Polly had an uncomfortable habit of jumping out from ambush and frightening or upsetting the unsuspicious. Mollie herself had more than once been overthrown, but if people would but stop and consider how very dear Polly was, they would not have the heart to be cross with her.

And now she was to be sold, and to Mr. Jones, who handled so many pigs that he never stopped to think that pigs had nerves or feelings of their own. He would bring a wagon with a high box and crowd the pigs in together. Polly could not bear the company of other pigs, and it made her nervous to crowd her or shut her up, but he would not know or care. She had never gone to bed in her box house without being smuggled in by Mollie; now she would be huddled into dirty pens and have to fight for her bed in dirtier straw. No one would notice the cunning quirk of her curly tail, nor the inquiring twinkle in her eyes, and before long she would be hauled to the slaughter house and—

Here imagination conjured too terrible probabilities, and Mollie burrowed her curly head into the pillows and sobbed more violently than ever.

Below, Mrs. Adams shook her head in kindly sympathy when Mollie rushed from the room and turned to her husband to say:—

"The child thinks so much of the pig. Couldn't you let her keep it, Simon?"

"No, Mary," was the answer. "It is all nonsense for her to have such a pet in the first place, and then there is money in the animal. If she must have a pet, give her a dog. It might do her some good, but the pig never will. She'll get over her flurry soon."

"Yes," grunted Jim, rubbing his wet hair ruefully, "long before I forget the bruises that the ornery critter has given me to night."

The bargain to sell Polly was made on Saturday. All day Sunday and Monday

Mollie grieved by herself, sitting out under the orchard trees, with her pet busily rooting and browsing around her, or roamed in the pasture with Polly trotting after her, grunting cheerfully all the while. Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Adams drove to the village, leaving Mollie, who was a famous little housekeeper, to have supper ready by their return, while Jim did the evening chores. She was alone in the kitchen, where she spread the table and had the supper ready to take from the stove. As she stood in front of the cupboard, with both arms uplifted, to reach down the big glass preserve dish, she heard a heavy step, and turned slowly around.

On the threshold stood a stalwart man with evil face, glaring at her along the barrel of a pistol that looked to her frightened eyes as large as a cannon. She recognized him as a tramp, hired some time previous in a press of work by her father, and discharged several days before for impudence. The man glared at her across the table for a moment, and then spoke:

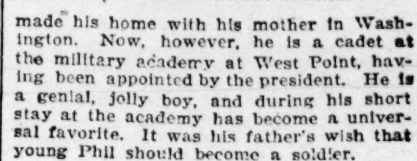
"When yer pa paid me the 'other day' he had a wad o' bills locked up somewhere 'at he was goin' ter pay on his thrashin' machine. I happen ter need erbout that much in my business jest now, an' I want ye ter step lively an' git 'em fer me."

Mollie, white as a ghost, stood still a moment, clasping the glass dish tightly. Must she give this man her father's money? Could she think of some plan out of this awful affair? He saw her glance quickly from side to side, and said as he took a forward step:

"Thar, none o' thet, now! Hurry up, 'fore I hev ter shoot ye an' do my own huntin', fer I'd jest as soon do it as not!"

"Booh-wooh-wooh!"

This is Phil Sheridan the Second, a bright youngster, who bears a striking resemblance to his famous father, the hero of Winchester. Young Phil until recently



From The New York Journal.

A visitor at the Republic yesterday said there is a Junior Republic in Denmark, too. It is established near the little town of Naestved, and is called the "Christiansminde" colony. It was founded in the early fifties by Count Reventlow, whose son was the last Danish minister to the United States at Washington; Count Abelfeldt-Laurvign and two other Danish noblemen. They started in with a little farm of less than a hundred acres, and about fifty or sixty street gamins, and appointed one Paul Moeller to superintend the colony. They had great hopes of the success of their scheme, but it is hardly likely that they, in their wildest imaginations, ever anticipated that it would develop into the greatest and most useful of philanthropic institutions in all Denmark.

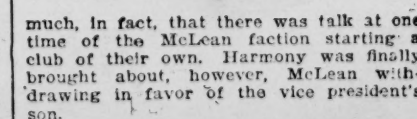
Paul Moeller's heart was with the boys; he worked with them and for them, and it did not take long for the boys to realize that in Moeller they had a real friend. They soon dubbed themselves "Moeller's boys," and as "Moeller's boys" they became known throughout Denmark. Superintendent Moeller stood at the head of the "Christians-minde" colony for over thirty years. His maxim was, in his own words: "There are good traits in every boy. Find out his good traits and his bad traits. Develop the good and suppress the bad. If a boy doesn't turn out good, I don't blame him; I blame myself."

Every year a couple of acres was added to the original "Christians-minde" farm until it finally gave more than 2,000 street urchins a home and a chance to become good, honorable men. Ninety-eight per cent of Moeller's charges became worthy citizens; in fact, a number of them now hold important government positions in the land of King Christian.

When Moeller died in the year 1884 hundreds of "Moeller's boys" attended his obsequies. This brought the attention of the Danish government to the great good accomplished by "Christians-minde," with the result that a large sum was appropriated to the work at the time, and the "Christians-minde colony appropriation" has ever since formed an item in, and is one of the stable payments from, the government exchequer. The Danish government realizes that it is much cheaper to prevent the lower strata of their society from becoming criminals than it is to keep them in jail. There are many of "Moeller's boys" in the United States at the present time, and it is more than probable that some of them are right here in New York city.

If such good results can be obtained from a junior republic in a monarchic country, what ought to be the outcome of a similar institution in free America?

"Young Hebart," as the vice president's son is known in Washington, is very popular with his playmates in the capital. He is a most enthusiastic bicyclic rider, and has just been made president of the newly organized cycling club. John R. McLean was the opposing candidate. There was considerable friction over the contest; so



Under his management the club is prospering and is causing talk in the national capital. In his management of the affairs he shows many of the qualities and the ability that are attributed to his father.



**\$1.25   One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents.   \$1.25**

**WHEAT**      **BUY ON THE BREAK. DON'T DELAY.**      **WHEAT**

It Will Sell at \$1.25 Per Bushel Before December 1st.  
June 26th, we told you to buy it at 69¢. It has since sold at 88,  
**DIFFERENCE 34¢ CENTS, or \$3,425.00 on 10,000 BUSHELS.**

We now predict \$1.25 per bushel for wheat, and we advise all of our correspondents to be prepared to buy on any break. You can afford to act upon our advice for the reason that every customer on our books has made money. This is not an idle assertion, because we are prepared to prove it by our statements and from our books.

**G. W. WYLIE CO., 145 VanBuren Street, Chicago.**

ture are being daily received. The August position holds firm. As the situation in New York does not seem to justify much decline in that office, the abnormal difference between that month and September will likely be adjusted through an advance in the latter. The short interest at present is considerable, and any pronounced increase in the demand for cotton will not only offset Galveston received today 1,465 bales new cotton; New Orleans 3,435 bales. We are not inclined to change our present position. It looks to us very much in the same position as last month. The cotton market ago; supply is very small, the market is very short and trade is daily improving.

**The Liverpool and Port Markets.**

[illegible]

August	89-84	3-83	Buller
September-October	59-64	3-84	Buller
November	47-64	3-84	Buller
October and November	47-64	4-85	Valne
November	47-64	4-85	Valne
December and January	47-64	4-85	Valne
January	47-64	4-85	Valne
February and March	47-64	4-85	Valne
March	47-64	4-85	Valne
April and May	46-64	4-85	Sellers

**Special closed quiet and steady.**

**July-August 21-22 Oct quiet and steady;**  
**new 00 sales: midling upslugs 140; midling upslugs 140; net receipts 1,400; gross 1,400; sales 1,400.**

**Station, August 21 Octon easy; midling 7-8-10; net receipts 1,400; sales 1,400; gross 1,400; sales 1,400.**

Norfolk, August 21—Cotton quiet; middling 8; net receipts 300 bales; gross: sales none; sales none; 530.

Baltimore, August 21—Cotton nominal; middling 8; net receipts 100 bales; gross: sales none; sales none; 530.

Boston, August 21—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 32 bales; gross 82; sales none; stock none; 530.

Philadelphia, August 21—Cotton quiet; middling 8; net receipts none; gross 82; sales none; stock none; 530.

San Francisco, August 21—Cotton quiet; middling 7; net receipts 175 bales; gross 175; sales 531.

New Orleans, August 21—Cotton easy; middling 7½; net receipts 100 bales; gross 100; sales none; 530.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The market for the week profit before New Year's (provided they survive the war) is estimated to be 10 to 15 points in the very near future.

Send me \$10 today.

Send me \$10 today. Additionally WHEN the stock moves 5 points in your favor and I receive \$100.

GET IN NOW.

so as to receive \$100. Do not wait until the "CREM" has disappeared. Act now. The "CREM" is not a bubble. This adv. will not appear again. Secure your share of the fortune of a successful financier of 20 years' practice and

Mobile, August 21—Coston, nothing doing: middling 7½; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales none; stock 1,350; exports coastwise 1.

Memphis, August 21—Coston steady: middling 7½; net receipts 6 bales; shipments 50; sales none; stock 1,354; exports coastwise 1.

Augusta, August 31.—Cotton steady; middling 74c; low receipts 9000 bales; shipments 64; sale 83c.

Charleston, August 31.—Cotton steady; middling 74c; low receipts 2000 bales; shipments 2000; exports 3000 bales.

Mobile, August 31.—Cotton quiet; middling 71-72c; net receipts 35000 bales; shipments 26500; sale 65c; stock 11000.

**McCullough Bros. Fruit and Produce**  
Atlanta, August 31.—The tide is at last turned and the jobbers of fruits and produce are again wearing their satisfactory

ally a "SURE THING," and on comparatively small investment. Write at once  
**F. ELLSWORTH VAIL,**  
ADVISORY AGENT,  
138 and 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

**John W. Dickey**  
**STOCK AND BOND BROKER,**  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
Correspondence Invited

Continued on Twelfth Page.

**FINANCIAL.**

**GREAT OPPORTUNITIES  
IN STOCKS AND WHEAT**

This bull movement is based on facts and needs no manipulation to help it or sustain it. Stocks go up because there is a steady and growing demand for them. Buying the shares of a corporation, the most direct, simplest and best way to become interested in the country's growth and progress.

**STOCKS, PROVISIONS, BONDS,**

**STUART & PADDOCK,**  
Bankers and Brokers.

NEW YORK.—  
36 BROADWAY.  
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.  
MONEY LOANED ON U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.  
CHECK BOOKS FURNISHED.

BOSTON, Mass.—  
ARLIS BUILDING.  
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.  
MONEY LOANED ON U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.  
CHECK BOOKS FURNISHED.

in the advancement and prosperity of the country.

Shares of shares of all well-managed corporations will go higher than ever known. The fixed charges are less and their physical assets are more numerous than in the country's history. Many stocks, like Union Pacific, Great Northern, Santa Fe, etc., are well secured for substantial advance. Four per cent interest on first mortgage bonds is the rule even on non-rented properties.

This inures to the benefit of the stockholder. Profitable operations can be made with moderate capital.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY BOTH STOCKS AND WHEAT. THEY WILL BE HIGH AND RISE.**

GRAIN, CATTLE AND WOLFSKIN. Buy and sell for cash, or on margin. Every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

**EXPERT OPINION, ADVICE AND FORECAST OF MARKETS.**

Ask for our Booklet.

**SECURED INVESTMENT IN WHEAT.**

**"STOCK EXCHANGE GOSSIP"**

**"WHEAT"**

**"COTTON"**

**"FINANCIAL OUTLOOK"**

**WHEAT.**

What is the cheapest, safest and most promising staple article in this country for the farmer to grow? The answer is wheat. It offers the best opportunity for handsome profits. A small acreage will produce a large crop. It is the most conservative and complete WHEAT FIDELITY. FIFTY TO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BUSHEL. IT WOULD BE WISE TO HOLD THIS YEAR'S CROP.

Write or call for our "60-PAGE SECURITY" which is a MACKEY-PENDLETON, Inc. concession by Pankas, the Press and Boards of Trade throughout the country. It is the most complete and statistically reliable publication ever issued in the history of the wheat raising industry.

**MACKEY & PENDLETON, INC.**  
Bankers and Brokers,  
45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Members of the  
**New York Stock Exchange**  
AND  
**New York Cotton, Produce, & Grain Exchanges.**  
Connected by private wires with the  
**CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.**  
Aug. 8, 15, 22, 29  
COTTON, PROVISIONS,  
BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN OF  
25 PER CENT. COMMISSION  
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF  
TRADE.

WHICH YOU DEAL IN AS IMPORTANT  
IS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCK BROKERS.  
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, National  
National Bank References Furnished.  
We have a large staff of experienced, attorn-  
ment, most commodious offices, best brokerage  
service.

**HAIGHT & FRESE**  
BANKERS,  
AND  
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,  
NEW YORK 33 BROADWAY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
2 South 7th Street, Building,  
Telephone 375.

Private Leased Wires Direct to New  
York, Chicago and New Orleans.

Orders executed on wire to  
London, Stock, Bonds, Grain and Provisions,  
Gold and on all other securities.  
Local securities bought and sold.  
References: Mercantile Bank, Co., Capital  
City Bank and Mercantile Agencies.

**To Contractors.**  
If you have any municipal bonds or war-

**NEW YORK, 23 BROADWAY,**  
Philadelphia, S. W. cor. Fourth and  
Broad Streets. PRIVATE WIRES.

**L. DOWDICE J. HILL,**  
**FINANCER AND MORTGAGEBROKER,**  
19 Equitable Building — Atlanta, Ga.  
BANKS, STOCKS, HIGH GRADE COM-  
MERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE  
ESTATE MORTGAGES.  
Whether you wish to BUY or SELL,  
LOAN or BORROW, I can be of ser-  
vice to you.  
Correspondence invited.

**J. C. FREEMAN**  
**STOCKS AND BONDS, LOANS,**  
303 Fifth Building, Atlanta, Ga.  
**7 PER CENT**

**TO COTTON MEN.**

We are now prepared to furnish a speculative cotton service, on the same basis as our stock and bond service, in all over the country. An idea of the reliability of our service is shown by the following unsolicited testimonial from the Alamo Broker & Company, H. R. W. Patterson, San Antonio, Tex., and which is but a fair sample of hundreds of others:

"Nothing pleased us so much as to pay you for your information. You can always give me more information as we can trustfully say to them that there is nothing equal

**PERCENT**  
**Investment Securities**

Interest and principal guaranteed, free of all taxes, and non-assessable, with a limiting amount. For full information address:

**Atlanta Loan and Investment Co.**  
**811 EQUITABLE BUILDING.**

**H. R. W. PATTERSON & CO.,**  
Dealers in

Send your address for further information  
and a trial of the service.  
FINANCIAL INFORMATION CO.  
Stock Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

For your address for further information  
in regard to the service,  
FINANCIAL INFORMATION CO.,  
Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

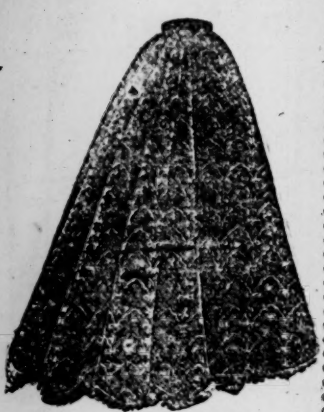
**Investment Securities.**  
No. 2 E. Alabama street.

[illegible]









## KEELYCO'S

## Special August Sales

Are peculiar, in that they have an individuality marked by worth and merit

## This Week Will Be

## Doubly Attractive

As we will combine the clearance of all Summer Stuffs, and will expose for the first time many Fall Novelties, just out of bond, fresh from the



Gros Grain Skirt,  
Satin Brocaded,  
7 Gores, Velvet  
Bound, Worth  
Ten Dollars...

\$7.49

Satin Skirt, Gros  
Grain Figured,  
Percaline Lined, 7  
Gored, Worth Ten  
Dollars.....

\$7.49

## WAREHOUSES OF THE ORIGINAL IMPORTERS

## Keely's

## Great Linen Sale!

This week a Special Section of the Store will be devoted to Display and Sale of.....

## OUR OWN IMPORTATION OF

TABLE LINENS! BED LINENS!  
TOWELS! NAPKINS!  
DOYLIES! SCARFS!

## A NOTABLE DISPLAY OF

## TABLE LINENS!

## No. 1.

66-inch Double-Faced  
Satin Damask!  
Grass Bleached, all pure Flax,  
only.....

63 CENTS YARD!  
Worth One Dollar.

## Special Napkin Sale!

58 dozen Odd Napkins, were  
worth up to \$2 a dozen, but  
the Linen to match being sold,  
we close the Napkins at.....

\$1.19 DOZEN.  
Worth up to Two Dollars.

## No. 2.

72-inch Double Faced  
Irish Damask!  
Extra heavy all pure Linen,  
only.....

98 CENTS YARD!  
Worth One Twenty-Five.

## Special, Matched Napkins

250 dozen Fresh Napkins to  
match patterns in these cloths;  
double-faced, fast-edged, full  
size.....

\$1.98 DOZEN.  
Worth Three Dollars.

## Keely's

## For Housekeeping Goods!

This week will give an opportunity to House-keepers, Boarding Houses and Hotels.....

## TO GET SUPPLIES OF

BEDDING COTTONS! TOWELS!  
QUILTS! CURTAINS!  
DRAPERIES! BLANKETS!

## TWO GREAT BARGAINS IN

## BED SPREADS!

## No. 1.

Genuine 11-4 extra heavy  
Crochet Quilts!  
Pure White, new patterns, full  
size, only.....

\$1.19 EACH!  
Worth One Fifty.

## Special Towel Sale!

48x24, Knotted Fringe, pure  
Linen Damask Towels; they  
have been reduced to the low  
price of.....

\$2.75 DOZEN.  
Worth a Third More.

## No. 2.

Imported, Full Size  
Marcelline Quilts  
In Newest Designs, Satin fin-  
ish, only.....

\$2.49 EACH!  
Worth Three Fifty.

## Special, Huck Towels!

Size 38x22, Hemmed, Scoured  
Scotch Huckaback; they are  
the best values ever shown for.....

25 CENTS.  
Worth Thirty-five Cents.

## KEELY COMPANY'S

## Last Week of Wash Goods Clearance Sales!

THIS WEEK will be the last week of sales of Summer Fabrics, and the Clearance at One Price will attract Smart Shoppers. Many Shrewd Buyers are availing themselves of the purchase of these First-Class Styles in Best Washables at this paltry sum per yard--TO SAVE THEM FOR NEXT SEASON!

THIS THE LAST WEEK OF  
THE TEN CENT SALE

This Week We Will Continue the Sale  
IMPORTED LAPPETS SWISS ORGANDIES  
GERMAN BATISTES IRISH DIMITIES  
ITALIAN GINGHAMS LINEN EFFECTS  
DRESDEN LAUNES ORGAN-DIE RAYE  
ALL AT ONE FIGURE

TEN CENTS YARD FOR YOUR CHOICE

SPECIAL. All the Oddments, Remnants,  
Short Lengths, Waists, Skirts  
and Single Dress Lengths...50 YARD MONDAY

A CLOSING OPPORTUNITY IS  
THE TEN CENT SALE

This Will Be the Last Opportunity  
CORDED JACONETS SCOTCH CHEVIOTS  
FANCY GINGHAMS AMERICAN SWISSES  
TULLE CHATELAINES CORDIERNE FANCIES  
PERSIAN LAUNES DUCHESSE JACONETS

UNIFORMLY PRICED AT  
TEN CENTS YARD FOR YOUR CHOICE

SPECIAL. Every Short Length, every  
Odd Piece, all Waists and  
Skirts and Dress Patterns...50 YARD MONDAY

SPECIAL OPENING  
MONDAY  
NEW BROADCLOTHS

ADVANCE FALL STYLES

SPECIAL DISPLAY  
MONDAY  
NEW TAILORINGS

FRENCH FALL FABRICS

SPECIAL EXHIBIT  
MONDAY  
LADIES' CLOTHS

NEW FALL SHADES

SPECIAL SHOWING  
MONDAY  
NOVELTY PATTERNS

NEW FRENCH CONCEPTS



## THE GREAT SHOE STORE

Has opened 250 Cases of Fall  
Shoes from the most notable  
Shoe Builders, and is prepared  
this week to show.....

## NEW FALL SHOES!

In every style of Toe, in every  
width of Last, in every ap-  
proved Good Style. Every  
Pair Carries Our Warranty!  
The Largest Retail Shoe Store  
in Georgia is

KEELY'S!



## FIRST GRAND



## Mountain

## Excursion

## TO

## Asheville, N. C.

## IN THE

## "LAND

## OF THE

## SKY."

## VIA

## Southern R'y,

## THURSDAY,

AUGUST 26th, 1897.

At the Following Cheap Rates for  
the Round Trip.

## ATLANTA TO:

ASHEVILLE and Return.....\$5.75  
SKYLAND and Return.....5.55  
ARDEN and Return.....5.50  
HENDERSONVILLE and Return.....5.25  
FLAT ROCK and Return.....5.20  
SALUDA and Return.....5.00  
TRYON and Return.....4.80

Special  
...Train

Will leave Atlanta at  
7:30 a. m., city time, ar-  
riving Asheville 6:00 p.  
m. central time.

Tickets will be sold  
from all stations, Atlan-  
ta to Central inclusive,  
at proportionately low  
rates.

## Hotel Rates

At various points from

\$1.00 to \$2.00 Per Day.

Tickets Limited Four Days and  
good to Return on any Train to  
August 30, inclusive.

The most inviting opportunity  
ever presented for the people to  
visit this beautiful country at  
lowest rates.

## AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS.

## EXCELLENT SERVICE.

## APPLY TO AGENT

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

A. A. VERNON, Passenger Agent,  
Atlanta, Ga.

J. D. RUDEN, Traveling Passen-  
ger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

W. D. ALLEN, District Passen-  
ger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

S. H. HARDWICK, Ass't Genera  
Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

## COLUMBIA THEATER.

## MONDAY NIGHT, AUG. 23

ON ACCOUNT OF LAST WEEK'S BIG BUSINESS

## THE Woodward-Warren Co

WILL PROLONG THEIR ENGAGEMENT FOR

## ONE MORE JOLLY NIGHT

Presenting the Most Laughable of All Comedy Successes,

## "TOO MUCH SMITH."

..PRICES..

LADIES FREE

..SALE AT..

10c. 20c. 30c.

If accompanied by a  
person holding a paid  
30c ticket.

MILLER'S

Under Columbia Theater.

## A MONUMENTAL STOCK OF FURNITURE

## SELECTED FROM

The largest manufacturers in the United  
States, and embraces all the latest novelties  
in design and finish--Mahogany, Birch, Oak,  
Maple, in Flemish, Antique and Malachite.

## THE HANDSOMEST LINE SOUTH

R. S. CRUTCHER'S  
FURNITURE  
EMPORIUM.

A Monument of Energy  
and Enterprise  
The Largest and Cheapest in  
the Southern States.



R. S. Crutcher,  
53 and 55 Peachtree St.



Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, worth  
up to \$2.00; choice.....25c

Men's Straw Hats, worth up to \$2.50;  
choice at.....50c

Women's Straw Yacht Hats, worth up  
to \$2.50; choice at.....50c

Boys' Knee Trousers, \$1.50 quality at  
75c, and \$1.00 quality at.....50c

MEN'S SUITS AT HALF PRICE.

Gate City  
Engraving Co.

Second Floor--Constitution  
Building.

## MEETINGS.

## Notice.

Members of divisions Nos. 1 and 2. An-  
cient Order of Hibernians, are requested  
to meet at their hall, 214 E. Hunter street,  
this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, to at-  
tend the funeral of Brother A. B. Connolly.  
Badges furnished.

P. A. LYNCH,  
President Division No. 1.

PATRICK LYONS,  
President Division No. 2.

## ATTENTION,

## HIBERNIAN RIFLES.

You are hereby command-  
ed to appear at your ar-  
mory in uniform at 1:30 p.  
m., Sunday, August 23, to  
attend the funeral of Cap-  
tain A. B. Connolly.  
W. D. ELLIS, Captain.  
J. H. BRYSON, First Sergeant.



## We Cut Your Hair

—IN ALL—

## The Latest Styles

25c

25 MARION STREET

KLEIN & ROY,

The Hair Cutters.

Call and See Us.

most value for  
to visit our  
of Bargains  
at cannot be

## GOODS

pieces Colored Dress  
in Debege and Two-  
s; they are a handsome  
worth at least 25c  
have marked them  
15c  
All-wool Serge Dress  
is, a bargain and worth  
for a short time  
43c

## ISTS, ETC.

The balance of all this sea-  
son's Shirt Waists reduced  
more than half to close.  
sold for \$1.00.....39c  
1.50.....69c  
2.00.....87c  
3.00.....\$1.25  
Two special lots of  
this week at a sacrifice.  
at sold for \$1.25.....75c  
at sold for \$1.50, \$2.....90c

## E GOODS

Danask, yard.....49c  
Bath Towels, doz.....\$1.68  
Huck Towels,  
.....\$1.25  
Robes, just re-  
.....\$3.50  
Piques at.....Reduced Prices

## URNISHINGS

time to buy Shirts.  
the leading brands  
est patterns.  
Shirts, pure linen  
worth 75c, each  
50c  
Shirts; they are  
if one cent, each  
50c  
5c Night Shirts,  
and beautifully trim-  
50c

## LL WARE

Sterling Silver  
only.....35c  
Jewel Belts are being  
t cost,  
Hose Supporters,  
less than 50c, at.....23c  
Eyes, all sizes,  
1c  
Cotton Tape,  
2c  
Tooth Brushes  
10c  
all day we will sell  
at, per spool.....2c

## RNITURE.

of High-Grade Furni-  
ture Department.  
S OF ALL KINDS  
description. Handsome  
ers for \$2.98.  
ow Rockers for \$1.50.  
ow Rockers for \$2.  
ow Rockers for \$3.  
Rockers for \$1.50.  
eat Chairs for \$1.  
to match any of these  
t the same low  
sure and see our  
line of new Furni-  
buying.

## Draperies.

curtains.  
a large line of Notting-  
curtains which we will  
week at marvelously  
Curtains in white or  
rd lengths, extra wide,  
o, for.....\$3.00  
gham Curtains.....\$6.00  
ctions all through our  
rd lengths.  
yard lengths we have  
et styles and designs  
et at the very lowest  
s.

## ROS.

Street.







## DIRECTORY.

Business Houses in Atlanta.  
COEBS.  
Decorators, fresco and scenic painters,  
100 Peachtree street.

ES.  
Landscape, Engrave and Electrician. Bicycles  
specialty, 55 South Pryor street.

Schoolbooks, new and second hand,  
furniture, stationery, etc., 26 Whitehall  
street.

WAGONS.  
Edgewood Ave. Headquarters for  
Wagons. Fine Wagons made to order.  
Broad St. Fine Traps, Bureaus, etc.  
Lowest prices for best work.

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## KAISER OF THE SCENERY

THE SCENERY SUN  
TO ABANDON THE TOWERS

Objected to the Radiance That Was  
Bastowed on the Vatican.

Will Put on a Play to Rder Nations Want Peace Quick

Emperor Will Pose at Once for a New  
Painting.

SCORE OF SOLDIERS CRIPPLED FOR LIFE

Absence of Prince of Wales Causes  
Considerable Discontent in Ham-  
burg—No Visitors.

Berlin, August 21.—During the presence  
of the king of Italy at the German military  
maneuvers, a symbolic play, written  
according to the instructions and on an  
outline furnished by Emperor William, will  
be performed at the Royal Theater of Wies-  
baden.

The play will allegorically represent the  
fraternalization of Italy and Germany. The  
leading roles are Italy and Germany,  
and the scenic decorations, which are gar-  
gons, Kautsky and Rottenberg, from sketches  
made by the German emperor. The most  
beautiful tableau will represent Rome.

In this scene the emperor found it  
desirable to make an alteration. In the  
original the sun was seen rising directly  
over St. Peter's, the rays irradiating the  
whole vicinity and leaving the quinine,  
the royal residence, in the shadow.

In view of the strained relations between  
the Vatican and the quinine, his majesty  
ordered the sun in this scene to be oblit-  
erated.

The Emperor William will attend at  
Tus on September 15th, and remaining  
there until September 18th.

The Emperor William and Emperor  
Francis Joseph will proceed to Mohacz to  
hunt stags and wild bears on the pre-  
serves of the Archduke Frederick of Aus-  
tria. On September 20th the two emperors  
will be in Budapest.

Sufferers Are Dissatisfied.

The dissatisfaction at the slowness of the  
Prussian and Saxon governments in giv-  
ing aid to the sufferers of the recent floods  
increases daily. Saxony has only given  
600,000 marks, against 300,000 marks given  
by the municipality of Dresden alone.

Collection lists circulated by the Saxons  
have been seized by the police and  
confiscated.

In Prussia nothing will be done by the  
government in aid of the sufferers for  
months, and the cabinet has de-  
cided to aid Silesia only to the extent of  
sending the roads there, rebuilding the  
bridges and helping the owners of farms  
and agricultural estates whose fields have  
been previously damaged.

Private charity, however, is very active  
throughout Germany and donations are  
flowing in freely.

Secretary Thielens of the agricultural de-  
partment, and his committee of govern-  
ment officials have been visiting the dis-  
trict of Silesia, and will submit to the  
cabinet a plan to effectively regulate the  
new course of the mountain districts so  
as to prevent further catastrophes.

Emperor To Pose for a Painting.

The Associated Press correspondent  
hails on good authority that it is true  
that Emperor William has proposed a  
series of portraits of the emperor upon the  
part of the continental powers against an-  
archists, and that he had obtained the  
consent of co-operation from a majority  
of them.

The plan includes a uniform system of  
writing all those who are known to hold  
extreme ideas, and the emperor has de-  
cided to observe a better system of  
identification. Emperor William will  
bring the week set for Professor Knack-  
fuss, who is a painter of the emperor's  
portrait of his majesty, showing him in  
a new pose and in an allegorical costume.

The emperor's schools have again been or-  
dered to celebrate the anniversary of Au-  
gust day.

Many Injured in Military Maneuver.

Isail the military maneuvers near Doe-  
benau, the third cavalry brigade of  
the guard corps had met with a disaster.  
Captain von Brocken, of the second  
cavalry, was unhorsed and killed, and  
several others were seriously injured and  
twelve men were injured or crippled  
for life.

His majesty has conferred the royal  
cross of the second class upon the  
Silesian, the Austrian officer, for  
many years a prisoner of the mahdi in the  
Soudan, was attached to the Intelli-  
gence department and met with disaster  
in the advance upon Dongola.

Owing to the absence of the prince of  
Wales, the season is much less  
gay than usual, and there is a notable  
dearth of prominent Americans.

The prince of Wales's choice of an Aus-  
trian, Marichen, is said to be en-  
tirely due to the coolness between the  
prince and Emperor William and the  
absence of Hamburg are seriously con-  
cerned.

BIG PREPARATIONS FOR FAURE.

He Will Occupy the Apartments Used  
by Emperor William.

St. Petersburg, August 21.—President  
Faure will arrive on Monday, and next  
Monday will occupy the same apart-  
ments at the Peterhof palace as were as-  
signed to Emperor William of Germany.

The municipality of St. Petersburg, which  
spent 100,000 rubles on the latter's visit,  
will spend 100,000 rubles in its efforts to  
do honor to the president of France.

The great bazaars and stores have also  
been lavishly with their decorations, while  
the decorations of the public buildings  
scale. The plan of the management of  
gardens has been converted into luminous  
fountains, while the terraces and lawns  
have been illuminated.

The visiting French sailors will be en-  
tertained lavishly by the management of  
the leading cafe concert and music gar-  
dens, who will provide free beer and free  
French president's visit to this city will  
be a grand success.

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## MAY BE A PRINCE

OF IRELAND YET

Duke and Duchess of York Have a Great  
Reception in Dublin.

NATIONALISTS DISAPPOINTED

Visit Has Been Managed with the Most  
Excellent Tact Possible.

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE ROYAL PARTY

Permanent Title May Be Made for the  
Eldest Son of the Prince of  
Wales—Social Season Over.

London, August 21.—The enthusiastic re-  
ception which the duke and duchess of  
York have met with in Dublin is said to  
have greatly disappointed the Irish na-  
tionalists. The visit has been managed in  
excellent tact, in marked contrast to the  
visit of the prince and princess of Wales  
to Ireland, when it was sought to make  
party capital out of the event. At Dublin  
the reception of the duke and duchess was  
far better than at Kingston, where the  
royal party landed, and was more gen-  
erally than anticipated by even the most  
enthusiastic royalists.

The enthusiasm increased as the royal  
party proceeded from the Grand station  
through the streets, and the cheers at the  
steps of the city hall, over which the flag  
of Dublin floated in the face of the  
union jack, were among the loudest  
welcoming the duke and duchess of York  
to Ireland.

It is not to be wondered at that the sug-  
gestion is now regarded favorably to  
make the duke of York prince of Ireland  
and make that title a permanent one for  
the eldest son of the prince of Wales.

Queen To Pension Widows.

The bad weather and many sharp thun-  
der storms which have prevailed during  
the week found London empty of the fash-  
ionable throng. Rotten Row deserted and  
many of the leading clubs closed for their  
annual overhauling. The queen starts for  
Balmoral next week, accompanied by the  
princesses Henry of Battenberg and their  
suites. Her majesty's departure, which is  
health, is following very closely the events  
transpiring in India. So soon as the queen  
gets to Balmoral she will take up her  
project for widows' pensions, which plan  
will provide every deserving widow of sev-  
enty-five years of age and upward who is  
in want of pension from a state fund for  
that purpose.

The permission accorded Prince Francis  
of Teck to join the Anglo-Egyptian ex-  
pedition up the Nile is accepted as proof  
that he is restored to the favor of his in-  
fluential relatives. The prince was packed  
off to India for incurring a heavy gambling  
debt, his friends being compelled to pay  
the money to satisfy it. This, however,  
they only did on condition that the prince  
be sent to India, where his conduct of the  
conduct of the prince has been most ex-  
emplary.

The revival of "The Town" at the Gar-  
rick for a brief run before the opening of  
the Knickerbocker theater, has proved a  
successful incident, although its main  
purpose was to fulfill the request of the  
tariff laws which permit the free ad-  
mission of theatrical costumes only on the  
stage. The costumes in question are readily ac-  
quired.

Julia Marlow will sail from Havre for  
New York on the 30th.

E. S. Willard will not be seen in London  
again until next summer, as he returns to  
America this fall for a tour of thirty  
weeks.

William Green, one of the leading provin-  
cial managers, has organized a company to  
take "The Sign of the Cross" to America  
on a tour. E. J. Williams and Charles Dan-  
ton, who are now playing on the provincial  
circuit, will take the leading parts.

Nicolini, who has been suffering from  
cancer of the liver for a long time past,  
is somewhat better.

The son of the late John Millais, the  
former president of the Royal Academy,  
will shortly publish a life of his father.

Captain Kitchener, who commanded the Brit-  
ish warship "Hector" in the Sudan, has  
been obliged to give up his appointment  
by the admiralty as director of ordnance.

Gloomy Picture for Spain.

The Speaker publishes a long article this  
week in which it takes the gloomiest view  
of the situation in Spain. It says there is  
no chance of the war in Cuba "ceasing to  
be a serious matter." The article further  
states that the United States forces its govern-  
ment to find a pretext for intervening and  
further complicating the situation.

The Speaker says it does not  
anticipate a revolution or a Carlist rising,  
but it foresees a grave increase of the  
suffering and death in the provinces of  
Andalusia and Castile, and a full  
swing. The past week has witnessed the  
arrival of upwards of 6,000 refugees.

"We are on the eve of a great social sensation. The  
marriage of the duke of York to the  
duchess of York, an English duchess and a  
distinguished statesman." Nothing further  
is to be expected.

The Daily Telegraph, which is always  
suspicious of the motives of the press,  
describing English methods of business-  
ness, says that the duke of York is a  
writer of one letter on the subject of the  
marriage of the duke of York to the  
duchess of York, an English duchess and a  
distinguished statesman.

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## CONVICTS IN A MELON PATCH

Remarkable Scene Witnessed at East Point Yesterday.

### IT WAS A RAVENOUS FEAST

Colonel C. P. Trimble Gives a Blowout to the Prisoners.

### NO PRISON HORRORS WERE SEEN THERE

The Convicts Forgot Their Lives of Shame and Thought They Were Better Than Free Men.

There were ninety happy negroes wearing the stripes of convicts in Georgia yesterday.

They were not happy because they had on the stripes, or because the price of wheat had gone up, or because they were going to be turned loose. If that had been the case none of them would have left the camp that they were in. All their happiness was caused because Deputy Sheriff C. P. Trimble has a big heart and also a big watermelon patch.

Mr. Trimble's watermelon patch is situated in East Point and for some days a squad of ninety negro convicts has been working on the road that connects the forbidden fruit. It does not take the actual sight of the juicy fruit to make a Georgia nigger want it for it is ever present in his mind; but when for days they are forced to work right in sight and smelling distance of their heaven it is almost more than the flesh can stand. For days the convicts have been working on the road that connects the forbidden fruit. It does not take the actual sight of the juicy fruit to make a Georgia nigger want it for it is ever present in his mind; but when for days they are forced to work right in sight and smelling distance of their heaven it is almost more than the flesh can stand.

"Oh, gimme, oh, gimme, I really wish you would, dat watermelon grow on de vine," yesterday they were answered. It was raining and they could not work and Mr. Trimble ordered Captain Duncan, who has charge of them, to turn them in and let them eat their fill. Captain Duncan knew better than to turn ninety hungry convicts right into a field of melons, for he wanted to save the vines and he knew that those hungry negroes would eat vines and all, so he selected several of the trustees and sent them up to the field with a big two-horse wagon. Those trustees knew what they had to do and if one wagon ever had a load of melons, this was it. When the trustees came there was a kind of lull that comes before a storm, only a moment for the melon-hungry negroes to grasp the situation and then the massacre began.

There were no knives to cut them up with. There were no dainty slices like one sees in a boarding house. It was like a swarm of locust turned loose in a grain field. There was one long swish and a swish, a blur of red, a universal grunt of satisfaction and the wagon was on the way back to the field for more.

Oliver Twist wasn't in it when it came to calling for melons with these hungry convicts. When the wagon came back with 200 or 300 more the melons that had gone before had been forgotten and the second onslaught began. It was more stubborn and a little longer, but the victory was just as complete.

Old negroes who had not tasted a bit of the red fruit since last year would grab a melon, give it one affectionate hug and then let it draw a curtain over the scene. No mortal man could tell where the nigger began and the melon left off. The rinds went the same way that the meat did and there were enough melons to give the whole United States appendicitis if properly distributed.

When the last reports were received last night the wagon was still making trips to the patch and Mr. Trimble's melons were disappearing at the rate of about ninety a minute.

In spite of the recent investigation of the convicts there are at least ninety of them in the state whose condition has been very much improved already and there were ninety of them who went to sleep last night with a good conscience and thinking that being a convict was not so bad after all.

### HE DESIRES HIS SALARY.

J. B. Glover Says \$3,000 Is Due Him as Receiver.

Mr. J. B. Glover, receiver for the Marietta and North Georgia Railway Company, filed a petition in the United States court yesterday morning through his attorneys, Hon. A. S. Clay and Glenn Slaton & Phillips, alleging that he has not received his salary as receiver for the road in some months.

He avers that he was to have received \$4,000 a year, and received his salary until July 1, 1896. He received \$250 on the 1st of August, September, October and November, 1896, making in all \$1,000. The three other thousand he claims has never been paid.

Judge Newman issued an order requiring that a copy of the petition be served on Alex and Victor Smith and H. B. Thompson, who are the attorneys for the road, and requiring the defendant to appear at the fall term of court and show cause why the amount should not be paid to the receiver.

### READY FOR LABOR DAY.

Big Preparations for the Observance of That Occasion.

The Labor day committee will hold an important meeting this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Federation of Trades hall and at that time most of the final arrangements for the Labor day celebration will be completed.

The place where the exercises of the day will take place will be decided on. All of the unions that are to take part in the parade will be heard from and everything will be in readiness for Labor day.

A meeting was held Friday night at which time letters were received from Governor W. T. Atkinson and Mayor Charles A. Collier. Governor Atkinson and Mayor Collier both accepted the invitations extended them to address the labor unions on Labor day.

Governor Atkinson stated that he would issue a proclamation closing all the state-house offices on Labor day. Mayor Collier stated that he would issue a proclamation asking that all the offices in the city be closed making Labor day a grand holiday.

The committee expects to make this Labor day the greatest in point of celebration that Atlanta has ever experienced and so far the outlook for their success is exceedingly bright. The day will be one that will long be remembered and labor will be seen in all its glory.

## REV. J. W. BURKE'S FUNERAL TODAY

Prominent Churchman's Death Causes Universal Sorrow.

### A LANDMARK IN METHODISM

From a Printer's Apprentice He Became a Great Publisher.

### HE WAS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE STATE

Georgia Had Few Men Whose Work Becomes a Greater Monument Than Mr. Burke's.

Macon, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)—The funeral services of Rev. John W. Burke will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from Mulberry Street Methodist church, of which he had been a devoted and consistent member for many years, and in which he has so often preached.

It will be one of the largest attended funerals ever held in Macon, for no citizen was better known or more highly esteemed and beloved. He possessed the high respect and regard of every one. For many long years he was a prominent figure in religious, educational, journalistic and commercial circles, and ever and anon he figured in political life. He always took a keen and active interest in public affairs—a man of broad views and progressive ideas, full of energy and thoroughly alive to every subject that affected the material growth and substantial development of Macon. He believed in progress, both in church and in the world, and although he was a leading and strong factor in business and was recognized as a practical and successful business man, nevertheless, he constantly manifested the greatest zeal in religious matters and never happier than when engaged in church work. He would labor six days in the week in his store and publishing house, and would spend Sunday preaching or engaged at other religious duties.

It is said of the deceased that he has joined in matrimony more couples than any other preacher in Georgia, and received less pay for the service than any one. He has married hundreds of couples without ever expecting or receiving a cent. He was a simple and kind man, of a gentle nature. He was always in a merry mood, full of happiness. The grasp of his hand was warm and cordial, and he greeted his friends with a smile and hearty greeting, and mankind in turn regarded him with the tenderest affection. It was always his delight to administer to the needs of his parishioners and his heart was always open to the needy and despairing.

In 1878 he was president of the Macon district, and in 1880 was president of the Georgia district.

The name of John W. Burke has long been a household word in Georgia. As a minister of the gospel, a practical man of business, he was known from one end of the state to the other. As the publisher of Burke's Weekly he carried joy to the hearts of thousands of children. For a quarter of a century he was the publisher of the Southern Christian Advocate, a kind word, Rev. Samuel Boykin, editor. Mr. Burke was also identified with other publications.

The firm of J. W. Burke & Co. was one of the largest and most successful of the entire south. It was known for its printing and book business. He was a man of great energy and initiative. He was a man of great energy and initiative. He was a man of great energy and initiative.

Mr. Burke was formerly an alderman of Macon. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of trustees of the city of Macon, and treasurer of the board of trustees of the city of Macon. He was a man of great energy and initiative. He was a man of great energy and initiative. He was a man of great energy and initiative.

On October 1, 1826, Burke was born in Watkinson, Ga., and when fifteen years old went to Athens and entered as an apprentice to the printer's trade in the office of the Georgia State Gazette. He remained until February, 1849, when he removed to Cassville, Ga., and established a printing office. He was a man of great energy and initiative. He was a man of great energy and initiative. He was a man of great energy and initiative.

Mr. Burke was also a member of the Georgia Female college and of Emory college. He was a man of great energy and initiative. He was a man of great energy and initiative. He was a man of great energy and initiative.

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## ROAD TALK AND FEAST

Commissioner Brown's Meeting Acts on the State Convict Question.

### WANTS THEM PUT ON ROADS

Resolution Adopted Calling for a Change in Convict Lease Laws.

### FINE DINNER FOR THE COUNTY ROAD MEN

Mr. Brown Entertains Them at the Kimball—Some Very Interesting Speeches Were Made.

The district road commissioners of Fulton county held an enthusiastic meeting in the city civil court room yesterday morning, and the road men of the county took important action looking to the betterment of the county roads.

The meeting was called by Mr. Walter R. Brown, chairman of the committee on roads of the county commissioners, and he presided over the meeting, being elected chairman of the occasion. He addressed the commissioners and citizens present on the subject of the call for the meeting and other interesting speeches were made.

After the adjournment of the meeting the commissioners assembled at the Kimball house, where they were entertained by Mr. Brown, who gave them a splendid dinner. The occasion was a happy one and the commissioners returned to their several homes pleased with the work of the day and the progress made toward securing better roads for the county.

The meeting adopted a resolution relating to the work of the county roads on the public roads at the expiration of the present lease system. The resolution expressed the sentiment of the meeting that all felony convicts should be put to work on the roads of the respective counties in which they are convicted and required to serve their term of imprisonment in the same as misdemeanor convicts are at this time.

This resolution is an important move in the direction of changing the laws of the convict question, and it will strengthen the position of those who argue that public roads instead of being leased out to private parties.

The resolution adopted by the meeting reads as follows: "Resolved, That we, the district road commissioners of Fulton county, express our opinion in favor of having the felony convicts of this state, under sentence of the courts, be put to work on the public roads, and that the county commissioners be authorized to take such action as may be necessary to insure the better roads and reducing the amount of convict labor now at large in competition with the free labor of the state."

In taking the chair, Mr. Brown made an interesting and timely speech to the commissioners. He told them of the great benefits of good roads and urged them to support any movement which promised to better the condition of the roads. He said that the county commissioners are the only ones from whom a man can resign and he said ex-President Tyler accepted the office after retiring from the highest office in the country. The result was that the county commissioners of the district there were and are yet good roads.

Mr. Brown said he thought the existing road laws are an abomination and are bad for the state and the county. He said that a good plan would be to have each road tax payer in each district to be assessed \$1, the amount to be held in trust to pay for work on the roads. The road tax should not be touched for any other purpose than for working the roads and in that way the roads could be kept in good condition with a saving of \$1.50 to each road. These dollars would be used for each road tax payer in each district to be assessed \$1, the amount to be held in trust to pay for work on the roads. The road tax should not be touched for any other purpose than for working the roads and in that way the roads could be kept in good condition with a saving of \$1.50 to each road.

Mr. Adair, chairman of the Fulton county commissioners, was called on and he spoke of the convict question. He said that the county commissioners are the only ones from whom a man can resign and he said ex-President Tyler accepted the office after retiring from the highest office in the country. The result was that the county commissioners of the district there were and are yet good roads.

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## HE OPPOSES CONVICT LABOR

CHIEF POWELL ATTENDS ROAD COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

### He Thinks State Convicts Should Be Worked on Public Highways Instead of Being Leased Out.

Mr. W. V. Powell, grand chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, of Peoria, Ill., who arrived in the city Friday night to visit the Atlanta division of his organization, will leave tomorrow morning for Knoxville, Tenn., where he will meet with the division at that point.

### While trying to protect an unknown white boy from the assault of two negroes, Fred Wingate, a newsboy well known in this city, was stabbed in the right side in Nashville yesterday morning by one of the negroes, and a wound was inflicted which may prove fatal.

While trying to protect an unknown white boy from the assault of two negroes, Fred Wingate, a newsboy well known in this city, was stabbed in the right side in Nashville yesterday morning by one of the negroes, and a wound was inflicted which may prove fatal.

Wingate has sold papers on the streets of Atlanta for years. He was considered one of the best of the youngsters who make their living by supplying the transient trade with the daily papers, and he has always been a favorite among the newsboys.

The boy has become a favorite in Nashville also, where his enterprise and thriftiness have brought him to the attention of the newspaper men. He is now a hero among the newsboys.

It seems that he was selling papers as usual yesterday morning when he saw two negro boys attacking a white lad. He stepped in to help the white boy, and he was struck on the head by one of the negroes. He was then taken to the office of Dr. Eves, where medical assistance was rendered him. Later he was removed to the hospital, and from last accounts was doing as well as might be expected. The negro who inflicted the wound had in the meantime taken to his heels, but was captured after a chase of several blocks. He was taken to the Nashville police barracks and is at present behind the bars.

The story in detail from Nashville is as follows: "Nashville, Tenn., August 21.—(Special.)—Fred Wingate, an Atlanta newsboy, was stabbed and seriously injured by a negro at an early hour this morning. Wingate is a young man, about 18 years of age, who came to Nashville when the Centennial exposition opened, and was attending to his business about 7 o'clock this morning. While passing along Church street, between 7th and 8th streets, he noticed a fight in progress between two negro boys. He stepped in to help the white boy, and he was struck on the head by one of the negroes. He was then taken to the office of Dr. Eves, where medical assistance was rendered him. Later he was removed to the hospital, and from last accounts was doing as well as might be expected. The negro who inflicted the wound had in the meantime taken to his heels, but was captured after a chase of several blocks. He was taken to the Nashville police barracks and is at present behind the bars.

The subjects of the addresses are worded in the following terms: "The Mount," Professor M. L. Brittain. "The Ride," Captain E. S. Gay. "The Fish," Mr. Hooper Alexander.

All three of the addresses are well-known wheelmen, and are known to be not only good speakers, but they also stand well religiously. There was some talk of the churchmen of the city to the subjects of the addresses are worded in the following terms: "The Mount," Professor M. L. Brittain. "The Ride," Captain E. S. Gay. "The Fish," Mr. Hooper Alexander.

Several days ago Moore published an editorial in which it was intimated that Bahr was not a white man. This morning Bahr, with his brother and a big shoemaker, called at Moore's office and started to jump him, when Moore drew a pistol and held the party at bay. Before he could shoot, however, the party fled in confusion. Moore then kicked the two Bahr boys down a long flight of stairs, severely bruising them. The Bahr boys went out in the street, drew their guns and tried to get Moore out. He refused to come and for a while the street was filled with blasphemy. Further trouble is feared, as the men threaten to shoot at Moore and his family.

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## MUSIC CULTURE IN ATLANTA

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ius from Distinguished Artists.

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Adelina Patti, His Aunt, His Father  
and Grand Parents Were All  
Great Singers.

By Frank Weldon.

Travelers tell us that there is a tribe in Brazil which has no word for gratitude. The rude people never feel the emotion. They do not know the sensation. Other tribes have no idea of a God. Some have no expression for love and some have no history nor legend chronicles a people so steeped in barbarism that they had not softer instincts. The poet could have better said "Music makes the whole world kin," for the savage holds pity to be feminine, but Dahomean blood is thrilled by the totem. There is a musical strain of kinship running through the human family from the Ape-who-whines to the Forry-immortal, reaching down to the brutes and up to the angels.

The evolution from the shell to the pipe organ and from the totem to the grand piano was slow and tedious. It was a "groping blindly thro' the darkness." When the god of music took a step ages had elapsed. But the "heavenly maid" struggled on in her mission of winning the world through song and string, to brass and reed, as Ulysses closed his ears when sailing past Circe's enchanted isle. By degrees the world realized that music was not an evil enchantment, seeking to lure it to destruction, but was refining, elevating, ennobling. Then she began to do honor to the apostles of the art and at length the time came when the masters ranked with statesmen, poets, soldiers and painters, but the great composers, singers and performers were more than a thousand years behind the others in attaining similar distinction. There is some compensation for this tardy recognition in the fact that today the great masters of music are the world's favorites among geniuses. The loudest and most rapacious of the earth are lashed upon them and their fellow men pay them most obsequious homage.

Music is the most universal of the fine arts. Where one cannot paint a hundred attempts to sing or perform. From being an accomplishment, music has become a necessity. It is an essential feature of social life, among all peoples.

Americans are a music-loving people. We are not a nation of musicians like the Italians, the French or the Germans—but we are young yet. We are one of two generations with correct methods of training and the Americans will have a musical reputation second to no people on earth. The Italian holds the palm in popular estimation. They have cultivated the voice, while the greatest German musical genius has been developed in composition.

Beethoven, Mozart, Bach, Mendelssohn—at the mere mention of their names we associate them with grand harmonies. Well defined musical pictures arise in the mind. Bellini, Rossini, Verdi—these are equally as suggestive, but the impressions, while as vivid, are of a totally different type.

### The Universal Art.

"Of all the arts music is practiced the most and thought about the least," Mr. Krebbsell well says in his new book. "It is practiced most in Europe and our own country engaged in making musical instruments, and it is probable that the output of these factories in one year would equal in investment the amount of money expended in new railroads in the same length of time. And all the while the piano, the pianoforte, like Abou Ben Adhem's name in the book of gold, "reads all the rest." Literally the whole world has gone to thumping on pianos and the instruments of humbly, indeed, is the home which boasts no token of music in this generation.

Given this yearning and real love for the art, it would be a crime if the best methods of attaining proficiency were not used and followed.

America is the greatest soprano producing country under the sun. We have more sopranos and better ones than Europe can boast. Italy gives precedence to the tenors. The southern states can produce both and they should be to musical America what Italy is to Europe. Then Atlanta should be our Milan. It is a matter of which we can be justly proud to know that Atlanta is doing her part in musical culture. New wealth, struggling for wealth and position, with society, business, politics, municipal and other problems in a formative condition, Atlanta, by her credit, has not turned from the "discipline of sweet sounds." But quietly, patiently, with infinite tact and perseverance, a few earnest music lovers have been doing a sterling work here, and today a student can obtain in this city a musical education as thorough as is given anywhere in the world. The conservatories of the larger cities scarcely approach Atlanta, much less excel her, in point of real merit in teaching. They offer one advantage in the greater opportunities which are afforded the student to hear more orchestral and choral works. Here, in Atlanta, the student will come in Atlanta with the growth of the city and musical culture. We have had many teachers here, some pure fakers, some good, conscientious workers, and a few of genuine ability and worth. One in particular I have in mind who ranks among American musicians as a thorough and distinguished teacher, the peer of any, whose name is familiar to the musical circles of two continents. It is hardly necessary to add that this is Mr. Alfredo Barilli, who has spent almost half his life in Atlanta. Year after year his pupils have gone out so well equipped that by their success they have testified to his thoroughness and ability as an instructor. Then, too, his compositions, his singing, his wide knowledge of the music of the south, what Mr. Joel Chandler Harris is to his literature. Nearly 40,000 copies of Mr. Barilli's "Cradle Song" have been sold, and it is as popular in Europe as it is in America.

### The European Fad.

"I studied under Mr. Barilli and then went to Europe, but found that the schools there could not improve on what he had taught me," says one of his former pupils. "Having studied under some of the best teachers and artists in New York and Boston and afterwards under Mr. Barilli, I have found his methods of teaching superior to theirs in many respects," says another pupil. These testimonials could be repeated for an hour.

Hundreds of American men and women go to Germany or France every year to study music. The masters over there tell them that they have just as good teachers

at home as can be found in Europe, but there is a popular superstition that one who has studied abroad is more highly accomplished. There is a little halo about the expression, "She finished her musical education in Europe," but there is nothing substantial in it. The conscientious student will learn everything at home, and will learn it in less time and for less money than in Europe. If he will devote the same work to it, European schools insist on one thing without which musical teaching is largely vain. That is, consecration. It is far more than devotion, for it is a giving up of everything to the art—tastes, pleasures, diet, society. Mr. Barilli demands this, and here is one of the secrets of his success. The study of music means labor and application. The compensation is in the triumph if they are achieved, but they cannot be won without constant work.

### A Distinguished Lineage.

Mr. Barilli's life has been spent in an atmosphere saturated with music. In the first place, he inherited musical genius. It crosses and recrosses in him. For nearly one hundred years his family has boasted the most distinguished singers and teachers in the world. His grandmother, Catarina Barilli, was a famous singer, known and applauded all over Europe. His grandfather, Barilli, was a noted composer and teacher in Rome, one of the most prominent musicians of his time. Rocco Barilli, the father of Alfredo, was the greatest Rigoletto the opera has ever known, and after his retirement from the stage he became the most distinguished teacher in America, with schools in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, all going at the same time.

Antonio Barilli, an uncle, was another singer of note and a leading teacher of singing in this country. And greatest of all were Mr. Barilli's two aunts, the mention of whose names sends a thrill through memory's cells. Adelina and Carlotta Patti, both taught by their father, were two queens who long held the stage as silver scepters. It is more than forty years now since Adelina, then a child in short dresses, charmed her first public audience with that marvelous voice; but if the story were to flash under the sea, to-night the news that Patti would make one more farewell tour of America in 1900, there would be inquiries tomorrow at half the box offices in the country for reserved seats.

This is the blood which flows in Mr. Barilli's veins—grandfather a composer and teacher, grandmother a distinguished singer, father a great singer, mother a talented musician, uncle a singer and two aunts famous the world over. To paraphrase Pope, Alfredo lived for music for the music of the piano. At the age of four he was playing. At five, when his father had gone to the theater, the child, with baton in hand, mounted a chair and conducted. At six, he sang his first solo, and a year later, when he interpreted for his father and the pupils, his cup of pride was filled. The father could not speak English, and the child translated to the class. Patti of Rocco said that often the little interpreter did not wait for his father's comments, but anticipated him. Sometimes this displeased him, for he would turn and ask sharply of the son: "Who is giving this lesson?"

Mr. Barilli does not remember when he learned to play the piano. "I always knew them," he says. In the capacity of translator, he absorbed all that his father imparted to the pupils, and when he was thirteen or fourteen, the father often turned over to him advanced pupils to instruct. The boy was regarded as a prodigy. He had commenced to study when he was eight and at ten he was an accomplished performer on the piano, and appeared at Irving Hall, New York. The Herald, speaking of the young child pianist, said: "The boy was very enthusiastically received with much earnestness and effect, evincing in his delicacy of touch and execution, the finger work of a master, and thorough training. It is not too much to say that great things may hereafter be expected of this boy in the fields of music should he persevere in them."

The New York Times, of the same date, said: "Master Alfredo Barilli is quite a child, only ten years of age, and his proficiency as a pianist is really wonderful. He received a double encore."

### Played for the Empress.

For the next eight years he studied, and taught under his father. When he was eighteen he went to Europe to study. His father wished him to become a public performer, but he preferred to study and continued to prepare himself for that work. He spent four years abroad. At Cologne he studied composition under the famous Dr. Hiller. One of his classmates and best friends was Hummerdinck, who has made fame and fortune with his opera, "Hansel and Gretel." There was a time when young Barilli had been at Cologne only three months, the Empress Augusta, grandmother of the present Emperor, was in the city. She had come to hear some of the pupils.

Dr. Hiller quickly arranged a programme and to Barilli was given the honor of a place. He was the second to appear, following a young woman, one of the doctor's favorites, who sang. Barilli played bravely and finished with the "Discipline of sweet sounds." The Empress complimented him, congratulated Dr. Hiller and retired to the disappointment and chagrin of the others who had expected to play for her. One of the pupils was so angry that he never forgave the young American for carrying off the honors of the day.

From Cologne, Barilli went to Paris and studied under Theodore Ritter. Barilli's name and family connections gave him entire everywhere. He met and knew all the musical circles of the city. He was in France and Germany, and it might be said of the world, because they all were in Paris at one time or another. He was often at Rubenstein's recitals. When Adelina Patti was in Paris he was under her chaperonage. All sought her and she put her nephew in touch with the most distinguished musicians and composers in music, science, art, literature and politics. This student time was fascinating and it rounded and polished his young man. He is a good talker himself, and what is rare among musicians, a good listener.

Returning to America, he opened a school in Philadelphia and had great success. He saw an attractive opening in New York and moved there. But the climate was too severe and the physicians told him that he would have to change or he would lose his voice and probably his life. A former pupil of his father suggested Atlanta and the next we hear of him he came to Atlanta and took a position in Mrs. Ballard's school on Peachtree street. He has been here ever since and feels that Atlanta is his home.

### A Letter from Patti.

One day last week he received a letter from Craig Y. Nos. Valois. His aunt, Adelina, wrote that he ought to go to London. "London is the place for your talent," she said. "Of course he was to go, the weight of his aunt's influence and prestige would be behind him. In one day Patti could give him an introduction to London's political world which would insure a crowded studio."

"Perhaps I would go if I were not so happily situated here," he said yesterday. But he found London and Paris climates quite different from the one he had in Atlanta. "The London climate is horrible."

By the way, Patti writes that her husband, Dr. Hiller, is distressed. The divine diva herself is in splendid health. She appreciates the fact that the Atlanta climate is superb, but what is she thinking of the greater possibilities for her favorite nephew in London.

While Mr. Barilli was reading his aunt's letter an interesting incident occurred which is characteristic of the teacher. A young girl, with a fresh, intelligent face and mouth which told determination, came into the studio. She was intro-



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The candidate looked radiant. She said, speaking rapidly, that she knew it meant labor and self-denial, but she wished so much to know how to sing well.

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She agreed to everything, even, even to giving up the pleasures of her social set. She was a poor girl and she went away to study. Mr. McKelvey, who had been listening to the rehearsal, remarked:

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Numbers of young women in this country today have given the piano profession of music. They love his profession and if a young woman with talent goes to him to study, he will not only give her his services but he takes just as much pains with such a pupil as he does with one who pays. Just did this and some of the greatest artists of the world have ever known were a master's poor pupils.

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The expenditures are interesting. Nothing was spent on equipment. No salaries were paid to several officers or clerks. The items for which money was paid out were: Repairs of roadway, \$30; renewals of bridges and culverts, \$10.30; stationary and printing, \$2.00; engines and roundhouse, \$16; fuel for locomotives, \$35; oil, tallow and waste, \$5; train service, \$12.50; train supplies and expenses, \$2.37; station service, \$2.

The gross earnings were \$15.40 and the expenses \$12.37, leaving \$3.03 net earnings. The percentage of operating expenses to earnings was 80.3 per cent. The Southern railway's gross earnings reflect the changed conditions in a marked degree. For the second week in August the Southern's gross earnings were \$10.15, a few hundred dollars of being \$2.00 ahead of the earnings for the same week of 1906, but with all that the earnings were not so good as they were in 1906.

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"There is nothing so sweet as Love's young dream." . . . .

No doubt the poet was sincere in his remarks, but that was years ago. Since then science has sucked the sweetness from the flowers and made of it Fragrant Cologne, sweet smelling Toilet Waters, daintily perfumed Sachet Powders, etc. There is no establishment hereabouts with a more generous assortment of these articles than we, and we desire to impress upon you—very forcibly—that no where in all the world are such low prices offered as right here.

Can you afford to miss these:

Murray & Lanham's Florida Water, large.....50c  
Roger & Gallet's Eau de Toilet Waters, all odors.....45c  
Park & Tilford's Finest Bay Rum, pint.....66c  
Michelson Double Distilled Bay Rum, pints.....50c  
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Stuart's Golden Ball Cologne, 4 ounce.....50c  
Stuart's Golden Ball Cologne, 8 ounce.....88c  
Hoyt's Cologne .....17-38-75c  
Atwood's Cologne, 8 ounce .....\$1.25  
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Hazard & Hazard Cologne No. 6, 4 ounce.....50c  
Pinaud's Violet Toilet Water .....85c

Pinaud's Brilliantine, all odors.....35c  
Piesse and Lubin's Extracts, all odors.....75c  
Roger & Gallet's Violet de Parme Extract, per ounce.....60c  
Lautier's May Bells Extract, per ounce.....40c  
Crown Crab Apple Extract, per ounce.....50c  
LeGrand's Ess. Oriza, all odors.....88c  
Roger & Gallet's Violet de Parme Sachet Powder, per ounce .....50c  
Lundborg's Vio-Violet Sachet Powder, per pkg 10c  
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DEAD CHIEF TODAYThe Remains of Arthur B. Connolly To  
Be Laid To Rest.

WITH GREAT CIVIC HONORS

Full Police Force Will Follow in the  
Procession.

MANY VISITING CHIEFS WILL COME

They Will Pay Last Tribute to the  
Man Who Was at the Head of  
Atlanta's Department.This afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the  
church of the Immaculate Conception, the  
last rites will be performed over the re-  
mains of Chief Arthur B. Connolly.Chief Connolly was of Catholic faith and  
the beautiful funeral services from the  
rituals of this church will be read. All of  
the officers of the church will be in attend-  
ance.From the church the remains will be  
carried to Oakland cemetery.The entire city hall departments, includ-  
ing the mayor, aldermen, councilmen and  
all the employees, will be in the line.The entire police department, with the  
exception of the reserve force, will get up  
in their coats and white gloves. In files  
of four they will follow behind the hearse.Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the en-  
tire detective force, headed by Captain  
Connolly, went to the residence of Chief  
Connolly to pay respects to the deceased  
and his family.The committee to select a floral offering  
for the funeral spent yesterday afternoon  
in getting a suitable offering. It was al-  
most impossible to get flowers from At-  
lanta on account of the demands. The  
florists at Griffin and Macon were tele-  
graphed yesterday to send up as many  
roses as they could spare.The board of commissioners will send a  
handsome offering. The entire force of  
patrolmen and officers will send a hand-  
some design. The wives of the patrol-  
men have made small offerings which will  
be sent to the cemetery.A large number of visitors from distant  
cities will arrive this morning, and have  
been given positions in the line. Among  
those from a distance who will attend the  
funeral are Chief McDermott, of Savan-  
nah, who is a warm personal friend of  
Chief Connolly; Chief Hill and several of  
the board of police commissioners from  
Chattanooga; Chief McDonald, from Bir-  
mingham; Chief McDowell, of Augusta.By special order of the commissioners,  
the patrolmen of the police force will wear  
crepe under their shield for thirty days in  
honor of their departed commander. The  
officers of the force will wear black braid  
on their coat sleeves for the same length  
of time. The crepe that now drapes the  
police barracks will remain for a period of  
one month.Following is the completed arrangements  
of the funeral as arranged by the police  
commissioners. The line of march will be  
identical as ordered below:Order of March.  
1. Mounted police.  
2. United States Fifth Infantry band.  
3. Mayor and police commissioners, preceded  
by visiting chiefs, mounted.  
4. Police battalion.  
5. Hibernian Rifles.  
6. Hibernian Association and other civic  
societies.  
7. Hearse and pallbearers.  
8. Family and relatives in carriages.  
9. Mayor and general council in carriages.  
10. Board of police commissioners in car-  
riages.  
11. City officials, employees and general  
public.Meet at the residence, No. 250 East Gun-  
ter street, at 2:30 o'clock prompt.  
The following ten members of the police  
commissioners will follow:1. Mounted police.  
2. United States Fifth Infantry band.  
3. Mayor and police commissioners, preceded  
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public.Meet at the residence, No. 250 East Gun-  
ter street, at 2:30 o'clock prompt.  
The following ten members of the police  
commissioners will follow:department have been detailed as pal-  
lbearers. J. W. B. Jett, T. Shepard, J. T.  
Kitchens, E. L. Jett, W. F. Perry, W. F.  
Terry, W. P. Reed, W. S. Dobbins, T. J.  
Thompson and S. J. Coozler.

FUNERAL WILL OCCUR TODAY

The Late Harry Jones Will Be Buried  
at Oakland.

WAS A PROMISING YOUNG MAN

He Was Highly Esteemed and Had  
Been a Steward of Trinity Church  
Since His Majority.The funeral of Mr. Harry Jones, whose  
death occurred Friday morning last, will  
take place this morning from his mother's  
home, No. 23 Phillips street.The services will be held at Trinity  
church, the Rev. Dr. Roberts, his pastor,  
officiating, and the interment will be in  
Oakland, where his father, once so well  
known and highly esteemed in Atlanta, and  
other kindred sleep the sleep of the just.The funeral cortege will leave the resi-  
dence at 11 o'clock, and the pallbearers  
will be J. H. Siff, D. E. Luther, John  
Hawdick, Robert L. Turman, Herbert  
Hawdick, Randolph Weems, George Knott,  
Hug Leroy, Barney Dunlap and Quincy  
Everett. The stewards of the church will  
act as an escort.Harry Jones' death is full of pathetic  
sadness and yet to those who knew him  
best it is but another evidence of the  
wisdom of him who orders all things  
place months he had been confined to his  
home an invalid, helpless in everything  
except his faith in the promises his good  
mother had taught him from his earliest  
infancy. Day after day he would be  
poured his resignation became more and  
more apparent to those about him, and  
when the last minute came it was with a  
smile on his face he greeted the angel  
messenger which came to guide him to the  
home he knew was beyond for all who lived  
the life of a Christian.Few young men in Atlanta were more  
widely known or more highly esteemed  
than Harry Jones. From his early boyhood  
he was a man of a discreet in all he did,  
quiet, obedient and industrious, as a child  
he carried those traits into life and before  
the hand of disease had been laid upon  
him he had made a reputation of which  
any young man might be proud. Guided  
by the love of a true mother, whose hope  
is in the hereafter, he early manifested a  
fondness for the church, and while yet  
a boy connected himself with Trinity. As  
in other walks of life, here he quickly  
attracted attention. His earnestness and  
pious disposition placed him among the  
leaders of the younger people, and in  
a short time he was the recognized leader  
of the Sunday school work and in the  
prayer meeting room. Through every act  
it was apparent to all about him that he  
was imbued with but one desire—a desire  
to please God and to do his duty. He was  
so true and so devoted to his church, that  
so that he might secure the reward he had  
been taught is in store for those who be-  
lieve in the creed of the church.Almost before he attained his majority  
he was selected as one of the stewards of  
his church, and so devoted was he to the  
work that he was ever continued in the  
work of the church, and so devoted was he  
with him in the conduct of the church af-  
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confidence of his associates.COUNCIL ACTS  
ON CHIEF'S DEATHCommittee Appointed To Draft Resolutions  
on Captain Connolly's Demise.

COUNCIL TO ATTEND FUNERAL

Body Will Meet in City Hall at 2  
O'clock Today for Purpose.

MAYOR COLLIER SENDS OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

He Pays a Short, but Appropriate  
Tribute to the Dead Chief—The  
Resolutions Adopted.The city council will attend the funeral  
of the late Chief of Police Connolly this  
afternoon. Arrangements were made at a  
special meeting of the council held at noon  
yesterday.The special session was called by Mayor  
Collier for the purpose of taking proper  
action on the death of the chief of police  
and for the purpose of adopting resolutions  
and for the purpose of appointing a com-  
mittee to arrange for the attendance  
of the council and city officials at the  
funeral today.Mayor Pro Tem. Dimmock called the  
meeting to order and presided. The fol-  
lowing letter was read by the mayor and  
the chief was sent to the body by Mayor Col-  
lier and read by Clerk Greene:"Atlanta, Ga., August 21, 1897. To the  
Honorable City Council of the City of  
Atlanta, Georgia: I have the honor to  
inform you of the death of our late Chief  
of Police, Arthur B. Connolly, who died  
at his home, No. 23 Phillips street, at  
11 o'clock, yesterday morning.His death is a great loss to the city  
and to the police force. He was a man  
of the most faithful, capable and con-  
scientious. He was a man of the most  
of his most loyal, upright and public-spirited  
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of his most loyal, upright and public-spirited  
citizens.COLLEGE NEEDS  
JUST SUCH A FARMDr. Harry White Indorses the Purchase  
of the Rosedale Tract.

WELL SUITED FOR PURPOSE

Students Can Be Properly Taught  
There How To Farm.

KNOWN TRUTHS TO BE DEMONSTRATED

The Experiment Station Has Another  
Work Altogether and That Is in  
Investigating and Discovering.Dr. H. C. White, president of the Georgia  
Agricultural and Mechanical College, in the  
city yesterday.With but a few words of explanation,  
and with the assistance of Mr. Ed. Womack,  
the brother-in-law, who held a slip  
of paper in his hand, the whip began to  
fall.It is claimed by several who saw the  
affair that Mr. Womack stood guard in the  
doorway of the office of Dr. H. C. White,  
while Jester proceeded to apply the  
lash on the inside.As soon as the employees in the stable  
saw that there was trouble they rushed to  
the assistance of their employer, and for  
a few seconds it looked as if there would  
be a battle royal.Mr. Jester came all the way from Brun-  
swick to give Mr. Herren this whipping,  
and as soon as he finished he walked out  
of the stable. He is on a mighty crusade,  
and with the assistance of his brother-in-  
law, they say they intend to repeat the  
performance on several other promi-  
nent Atlantians.From the stable both men walked to po-  
lice barracks, where they reported to the  
chief of police, who said they were guilty  
of disorderly conduct, relating the affair of  
just a few minutes previous, and asked  
for a copy of charges.The case was taken to court, and Mr.  
Jester pleaded guilty to the charge, and was  
fined \$10.75 by Judge Calhoun. The fine  
was immediately paid, and accompa-  
nyed by Mr. Womack, Jester went to the  
barracks, looking out for other men  
whom they have on their list.Cause of the Fight.  
The cause of the trouble that brought  
on the horsewhipping yesterday, was the  
diamond and other jewelry by Mr. Jester  
several weeks ago. At the time the loss  
was discovered Miss Emma Dimon, the  
daughter of the pastor of the church, was  
a member of Mrs. Jester's Sunday school  
class.The teacher and her pupil were supposed  
to be very best of friends, and when yester-  
day, according to a statement made by  
Miss Dimon, she was sent for by Mrs. Jester,  
and on going to her house she was  
met by her husband, who told her that he  
intended the entire affair to her father, where-  
upon he demanded of Jester an apology,  
which, it seems, has never been given.The congregation of St. Paul's church  
took the matter up and appointed a com-  
mittee to investigate the affair. It is said  
Mr. Herren was a member of this commit-  
tee. A few days following an article  
appeared in one of the local papers,  
stating that the jewels had been found in  
a pawn shop, and that the average run of  
cases of having pawned them. This is the  
article that played the important part  
in the horsewhipping yesterday.This is the first visit of Mr. Jester to his  
home since the trouble began. Armed  
with the article that appeared in the At-  
lanta papers and a cowhide, he hunted the  
city that was credited with the jewels.  
Warrant was taken out by Mr. Herren  
yesterday afternoon charging Mr. Jester  
with assault and battery. The case will be  
heard Monday.Mr. Jester is on the warpath. He is now  
satisfied with the result of his first on-  
slaught and says that he intends to find  
every person in the city who has been  
attacking the character of his wife  
and himself and to apply the lash to their  
shoulders.He was very indignant. In an interview  
yesterday afternoon he said: "I am going  
to look every one of them up; it matters  
not how long it takes me, when I find  
them I will give each of them a good  
horsewhipping. I was in Brunswick when  
those articles appeared and I came direct  
to Atlanta."Mr. Womack, my wife's brother, is on a  
similar mission and we do not intend to  
stop until we have exhausted the list of  
reports that have been circulated about  
her.""I whipped Herren this morning because  
I was positive that he was the author of  
the statements about my pawning the  
jewels. There are several other people who  
have a hand in the affair that I am looking  
for."Mr. Womack is just as hot as his brother-  
in-law. There have been too many stories  
about the jewels and the pawning of them  
in the absence of her husband I came to  
Atlanta to protect her," he said, "and I  
intend to do it. I have a pistol on me and  
I will use it if I have to. I want to see  
the men we were looking for.""All I have to say is that I am here to  
protect my sister and I want to see the  
men to the matter that has been given so  
much newspaper notoriety that if there are  
any more who want to pawn the jewels,  
they had better do it before they come to  
me to call at the residence, 23 East Fair  
street, from 6:30 a. m. until 11 p. m. and  
I will be glad to receive them.""I am sure that those who are slandering  
my sister to understand that there are  
plenty more cowhides and that my stock  
of cowhides is about as large as I want  
to take the blame for everything that  
I have done. That is not all, our crusade  
is not yet over; in fact it has just begun."Mr. Dimmock, pastor of St. Paul's church,  
whose daughter has been connected with  
this trouble, heard of the affair and said  
he was very sorry that he did not believe  
the articles that I saw in the paper relative  
to Mr. Jester and I had hoped that the  
entire affair was over. I do hope there  
will be no











